



EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, CAIRO,
1931.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

PREFACE

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

1.—Charles Glickmann—Friedmann Organization...	1
2.—Ransom of Ne'ne'l and gang at Varna	9
3.—Foley's gang of Alexandria	8
4.—Sale of opium in form of "Conserve" from Turkey	14
5.—Smuggling of opium from Istanbul in fruit baskets	15
6.—Smuggling of hashish from Turkey in milk-cans	16
7.—Smuggling of 5 Piles of heroin from Turkey by a ship	17
8.—Note on Turkey	20
9.—Heroin and hashish	22
10.—Hashish from Syria	23

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

CHAPTER II.—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SMUGGLERS.

1.—Case of Dr. Angelidis, of the Alexandria Port	26
2.—Note on Navigation Companies	27
3.—Narcotic drugs seized on board steamers or found in water and at	30
4.—Customs Clearing Agents	39
5.—Customs Administration	39
6.—Note on "Transit" and "Transshipment"	40

CHAPTER III.—PRESENT SITUATION IN EGYPT.

1.—Prevalence of addiction	43
2.—Traffic	44, 46, 47
3.—Seizures	44, 45
4.—Nationalization of traffickers	46
5.—Area and production of opium in the fields	45, 49
6.—Retailers' trade	

GOVERNMENT PRESS, CAIRO,
1931.

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
PREFACE	IX

CHAPTER I.—FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

1.—Chaskes—Glickmann—Friedmann Organisation... ..	1
2.—Hussein el Ne'na'i and gang at Vienna	6
3.—Foley's gang of Alexandria	8
4.—Seizure of opium in tins of "Conserve" from Turkey	14
5.—Smuggling of opium from Istamboul in fruit baskets	15
6.—Smuggling of hashish from Turkey in mill-stones	15
7.—Smuggling of 5 kilos of heroin from Turkey by a ships' crew	17
8.—Note on Turkish Drug Factories	20
9.—Heroin smuggled in wax blocks and seizure of nine and a half kilos of heroin... ..	22
10.—Hashish from Syria	23

CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION AGAINST SMUGGLING.

1.—Case of Dr. Angelidis, of the Alexandria Port	26
2.—Note on Navigation Companies	27
3.—Narcotic drugs seized on board steamers or found in water and at coasts	30
4.—Customs Clearing Agents	39
5.—Customs Administration	39
6.—Note on "Transit" and "Transshipment"... ..	40

CHAPTER III.—PRESENT SITUATION IN EGYPT.

1.—Prevalence of addiction	43
2.—Traffickers	44,46,47
3.—Seizures	44,45
4.—Nationalities of traffickers	46
5.—Ages and professions of persons in the trade	48,49
6.—Retailers' tricks	Photographs

CHAPTER IV.—PROCEDURE UNDER THE LAWS ON NARCOTICS.

1.—Traffickers and addicts in prison	51
2.—Graph showing comparison between extent of addiction and trafficking	To face page. 51
3.—Expulsions applied for	52
4.—Judgments by Consular Courts	53
5.—Judgments passed by the Native Tribunals... ..	54
6.—Fines	55

CHAPTER V.—EXTENT OF THE EVIL.

1.—Fatal results of addiction	56
2.—Divorce through addiction	57
3.—Drug taking and insanity	57
4.—Addiction in provinces	59
5.—Analysis of 400 addicts	61—69

CHAPTER VI.—OPIUM PRODUCED FROM PREVIOUS EGYPTIAN CULTIVATION... 70

CHAPTER VII.—OFFICE.

1.—Internal Organisation	71
2.—Denunciations and reports received from the public... ..	72
3.—Institution in Alexandria of a branch office of the C.N.I.B.	72

CHAPTER VIII.—EXTRACTS OF NARCOTIC LAWS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES 74—79

CHAPTER IX.—ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

1.—State Establishment for medical treatment of narcotic addicts... ..	80
2.—Propaganda : Cinema films and lantern slides... ..	81
3.—Propaganda : By independent bodies... ..	82

CHAPTER X.—PHOTOGRAPHS OF A NUMBER OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKERS

To follow page 83

	PAGE.
The Speech of the Director, C.N.I.B. in the Thirteenth Session of the Opium Advisory Committee, League of Nations, held at Geneva, in January 1930... ..	85

CHAPTER XI.—COST AND ADULTERATION... ..	89
---	----

1.—Kill stance	91
2.—Kenzionduk Factory, Turkey	92
3.—Tins containing one kilo of heroin concealed in wax blocks	93
4.—Tins containing heroin stripped of wax surrounding	94
5.—Shore with false bottom as used by a retailer	95
6.—Photographs of a number of the most Notorious Drug Traffickers	96

To follow page 96

Alexander Xeroutsikos.
Jean Syriacos.
Georges Yanas.
Costis Chloupis.
Nicolas Tektouris.
Georges Catsanis.
Stavro Ioannatos.
Theodore Katsarides.
Dimitri Dikilas.
Constantin Paldounis.
Omar Chayebi Osman.
Hassan Mohamed Abu Haggier.
Abdel Razek Omar el Bourci.
Ali Ibrahim Hassan el Ghuberty.
Giuseppe Castro.
Ali Soliman Mohamed el Felturi.
Michel Mezencapo.
Yacoub Chalam Lozon.
Giovanni Castella.
Attilio Romano.
Panayotis Constantinou.
Savas Sotirion.
Kyriacos Constantinou.
Demetrios Argyron.
Georgios Sava Kourounou.
Kyriacos Andreas Hadjiyannou.

Illustrations.

	<i>To face page</i>
1.—False floor boards of weighing machines	2
2.—False backs to water closet seats	4
3.—Belt, bags, canvas, pans, paper receptacles and paper wrappers seized in FOLEY'S case	12
4.—Mill-stones	14
5.—Kouzjounduk Factory, Turkey	20
6.—Tins containing one kilo of heroin concealed in wax blocks	22
7.—Tins containing heroin stripped of wax surrounding	23
8.—Stove with false bottom as used by a retailer	45
9.—Photographs of a number of the most Notorious Drug Traffickers:—	

To follow page 83

Alexander Xeroutsikos.
 Jean Syrianos.
 Georges Yanas.
 Costis Caloupis.
 Nicolas Tsitouris.
 Georges Catsanis.
 Stavro Ioannatos.
 Theodore Katarellos.
 Dimitri Dikitas.
 Constantin Paidoussis.
 Omran Ghorebi Omran.
 Hussein Mohamed Abu Haggjar.
 Abdel Razek Omar el Bourri.
 Ali Ibrahim Hassan el Ghiberty.
 Giuseppe Castro.
 Ali Soliman Mohamed el Feituri.
 Michel Mezzacapo.
 Yacoub Chalom Lozon.
 Giovanni Castella.
 Attia Romano.
 Panayotis Constantinou.
 Savas Sotiriou.
 Kyriacos Constantinou.
 Demetrious Argyrou.
 Georgios Sava Kourouzou.
 Kyriacos Andreou Hadjiyoannou.

In spite of recent legislation introduced into Turkey, enormous quantities of heroin, cocaine and hashish are being sent from the Istamboul factories into the contraband trade. In this report detailed accounts are given of cases having their origin at Istamboul dealt with by this Bureau; a list is also given of important seizures made in other countries of narcotics whose origin is said to be or has been proved to be Istamboul. The evidence in these cases will doubtless be brought forward by the countries concerned at the next sitting of the Advisory Committee at Geneva in January and I anticipate that Istamboul will be proved to be the source today of the majority of the illicit narcotics that are flooding the East and America.

As regards Egypt, it is necessary for me to guard against undue optimism. Narcotic addiction, especially in the provinces, has undoubtedly been reduced but this is not to say that it is not still a national danger of the greatest possible magnitude. It is not possible for me to definitely prove by figures how much addiction has been reduced any more than it is to prove definitely how many addicts there are in the country. Village Omdas and notables who visit me all tell me that the number of addicts is now not a half what it was a year ago; but everyone would like to say that his village is now completely reformed; they would also like to give me pleasure in thinking that we are obtaining big results.

The Prison figures, however, are something to go by. Addicts are down and traffickers are up, which is a healthy sign; the uncharitable may say that reduction in number of convicted addicts is probable due to relaxation of effort on behalf of the police. I do not think so; I think that the police throughout the country are doing as well as can be expected of them with their many other multifarious duties.

I believe that reduction in addiction is due to four main causes:

- (1) *The economic crisis;*
- (2) *Severity of sentence;*
- (3) *Increase in cost;*
- (4) *Propaganda.*

The economic condition of the country must be having an effect on the spending power of everyone even the addicts.

Severity of sentences shown on page 53 is, I believe, having a deterrent and a curative effect.

Increase of cost, by which I mean increase of adulteration : so as to avoid frightening away his clients the retailer has not actually increased the price of the same quantity of so called dope that he sells, what he has done is to increase the adulteration to a point where today the fellah is getting practically nothing for his money except glucose boracic or quinine powder.

The figures shown on page 99 are so staggering that I have found it useless to quote them without showing the actual mathematical calculation by which they are arrived at : they have been checked and found correct by professional statisticians in Cairo and in London. The fellah after all is, by force of circumstances, a very shrewd person where money is concerned and he is tiring of spending his money on stuff that gives him no kick.

Propaganda.

Thanks to the Press with its frequent articles on the evils of addiction, the Red Crescent Society with its striking posters now exhibited in every village in Egypt and the various antinarcotic societies formed in different parts of the country, there is now no village, however small, that does not know the folly and danger of narcotic addiction. Public opinion is forming to condemn the habit: whereas at one time to take dope was looked upon as a sign of "dash and daring," today the word sniffer or "Shammam" in the Arabic is used as a term of opprobrium and contempt.

* * *

In last year's report I stated that Alexandria was the main port of entry into Egypt of the white drugs and that special efforts were necessary.

It has not yet been possible to solve the problem of divided control in the port itself but a thorough campaign has been undertaken by the C.N.I.B. and the Alexandria Police against the dope smuggler kings of Alexandria.

On September 1st, 1930 a branch office of the C.N.I.B. was opened at the Alexandria City Police Headquarters and already the volume of work is severely taxing the time and powers of the police officers concerned.

Details of the Alexandria campaign are shown in the report and here I would take the opportunity of paying a high tribute of thanks

to the whole-hearted co-operation of the Greek Authorities in clearing Alexandria and Egypt generally of the worst of the traffickers : to have deported during the year 66 of their nationals is a service of intense importance to Egypt and to the international efforts against narcotic traffic.

The Victor Foley case, of which a full account is given in the report, was of very great importance : his conviction and the deportation of his contacts has seriously disorganised the Alexandria traffic.

Hashish still continues to arrive in large quantities from Syria and will increase unless the Mandatory Power continues its efforts of last year to enforce the law against its cultivation, manufacture and transport.

As stated before, the main objective of the Bureau is to prove the source of contraband narcotics : On page 20 of this Report Your Excellency will find a description of the Turkish Factories which are believed to be the source of the world's supply of contraband white drugs today. During the year we have passed on information to other countries of consignments of contraband narcotics destined, in transit or otherwise, to their ports : though such consignments were not intended for Egypt our money is well spent if we enable others also to seize and prove origin.

Looking forward to the future, I like to imagine the present Central European control taken up and enforced in a similarly efficient manner by Turkey. Add to that the League's ideal of an international and effective scheme of limitation of output and one is left wondering from where the contraband trade in future will obtain its hundreds of tons of contraband narcotics.

I have little hope that the trade will give up its enormous profits without a gigantic struggle. If driven out of Turkey it will try to establish itself elsewhere of this though, I am sure that there can be no going back by the signatories of the League Conventions. Wherever the trade establishes its factories with illicit output, there the ears and eyes of right minded nations will be directed ; if the pillory of public opinion is not sufficient, then other means of boycott will be found to prevent such a country battenning by its poison output on the miseries of the rest of the world.

During this coming year of 1931 there will be two Conferences at Geneva, one in January for the 14th Meeting of the Advisory

Committee and another at the end of May on limitation of output. As Egyptian delegate I look forward to two very important and very interesting Conferences.

As Director of the Bureau, may I be allowed to thank all Government Departments and also my own staff for their whole-hearted co-operation in the year's work. I would also like to thank Your Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Diplomatic Corps for the spirit of helpfulness and understanding with which they meet my frequent and occasionally somewhat unorthodox demands.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, Lewa,

*Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau,
and Commandant, Cairo City Police.*

The Affair in Cairo.

In December 1929, information was obtained by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to the effect that a certain Palestinian Jew, by name Elie Chaskas, was carrying on an extensive trade in white drugs in Cairo. Chaskas was already known to the Bureau as having undergone a year's imprisonment in 1926 for importing heroin into Egypt per parcel post. On that occasion the drug had been inserted between the outer cover and the front paper of books and had been detected by the Customs Department in the Central Post Office.

On release from prison, Chaskas opened a Commission Agency for perfumery and other articles in the business quarter of Cairo.

On April 3rd, 1930, Chaskas was challenged by officers of the Cairo City Police on emerging from his house in the morning. Four packets of white drug were discovered on his person. The total weight of the 4 packets was one kilogramme. His residence was searched and a further kilogramme of the same drug was discovered in a box in his bedroom.

Questioned as to the origin of this drug, he mentioned the name of a certain Joshua Friedman, a Jew from Palestine, residing in Vienna, who, he said was sending heroin to Egypt. It was this

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1930.

CHAPTER I.—FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

THE CHASKES—GLICKMANN—FRIEDMANN ORGANISATION—HUSSEIN EL NE'NA'I AND GANG AT VIENNA—FOLEY'S GANG OF ALEXANDRIA—TURKEY AS A SOURCE OF SUPPLY—HEROIN SMUGGLED IN WAX BLOCKS—HASHISH FROM SYRIA.

The Chaskes—Glickmann—Friedmann Organisation.

The Affair in Cairo.

In December 1929, information was obtained by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to the effect that a certain Palestinian Jew, by name ELIE CHASKES, was carrying on an extensive trade in white drugs in Cairo. CHASKES was already known to the Bureau as having undergone a year's imprisonment in 1926 for importing heroin into Egypt per parcels post. On that occasion the drug had been inserted between the outer cover and the front paper of books and had been detected by the Customs Department in the Central Post Office.

On release from prison, CHASKES opened a Commission Agency for perfumery and other articles in the business quarter of Cairo.

On April 3rd, 1930, CHASKES was challenged by officers of the Cairo City Police on emerging from his house in the morning. Four packets of white drug were discovered on his person. The total weight of the 4 packets was one kilogramme. His residence was searched and a further kilogramme of the same drug was discovered in a box in his bedroom.

Questioned as to the origin of this drug, he mentioned the name of a certain JOSHUA FRIEDMANN, a Jew from Palestine, residing in Vienna, who, he said was sending heroin to Egypt. It was this

FRIEDMANN who had despatched the parcels of books in 1926 which had led to CHASKES's arrest and imprisonment. CHASKES avowed that FRIEDMANN had been introduced to him by one ELIE GLICKMANN, a Palestinian Jew of Russian origin. The 2 kilos of heroin now seized had, he declared, been purchased a few days previously from GLICKMANN and he had paid GLICKMANN at the rate of L.E. 67 per kilogramme.

GLICKMANN was speedily arrested and, after vehemently denying all knowledge of CHASKES or FRIEDMANN or anything to do with narcotics, finally broke down under cross-examination and made a full confession of his connection with the gang run by FRIEDMANN since 1926. He, amongst other things, declared that FRIEDMANN was actually in Egypt at that moment and was intending to sail for Trieste the following day by a Lloyd Triestino boat from Alexandria. A senior officer of the Cairo City Police left for Alexandria by a night train and was able to pick out FRIEDMANN who was actually on board ship and in possession of a Palestinian passport newly obtained in Jerusalem bearing an entirely different name.

FRIEDMANN was then induced to return to Cairo to explain the apparent irregularity of his passport. His subsequent interrogation by the Substitute of the Parquet, who had by this time been appointed to take charge of the case drew from him an even more vigorous denial than that of GLICKMANN at his first encounter. But the confrontation with CHASKES and GLICKMANN was too much for FRIEDMANN and he also came into line and made his confession.

JOSHUA FRIEDMANN definitely implicated certain persons in Vienna who were actually members of the ZELLINGER gang and were arrested by the Vienna Police last year. From this it may be gathered that such sentences, as were then inflicted, on them and others of their party have had an effect which can only be termed as derisory.

An officer of the Cairo City Police was sent to Vienna and, with the customary ready cooperation of the Vienna Police, was able to probe the activities of this new gang of dope traffickers to the very bottom, as will be mentioned later on in this report.

An intriguing point which has come out during enquiry is the manner in which FRIEDMANN and GLICKMANN managed to smuggle their dope through the Customs at Alexandria. Water closet seats were hollowed out to conceal packets of heroin, each seat containing some 200 grammes; clumsy weighing machines with platforms of thick wooden beams also had these beams hollowed out to receive

Report upon an illicit shipment of drugs from the Kuskundjuk factory at Constantinople.

Early in November 1930 information was received which warranted a watch being put upon the above factory with the results detailed below.

On the 5th of November a motor boat was observed discharging a number of heavy bags (opium brut?) at this works. When this was finished the same boat commenced to load a number of cases and on the completion of the work the motor boat was followed until it discharged its cargo at SOU ISKELESE, GALATA.

The cargo was seen to consist of 15 cases which were carried into an empty warehouse situated at MUMHANE, No. 46, Galata, and a constant watch was kept upon the place. In the mean time confidential enquiries established for certain that these cases contained heroin and possibly a certain quantity of morphine.

On the 9th of November the occupants of the said warehouse took in 60 x 4 gallons brand new petroleum tins. Work was then started behind closed doors and with great secrecy. The following day 750 kilos of LACTOSE (sugar of milk) purchased from ALBERT NIEGO, druggist in Istamboul, was taken into the warehouse.

The packing was completed late in the afternoon of Monday, November 10, when four tin-smiths were allowed in the warehouse where they worked until dark on soldering the tins above referred to.

On Tuesday, November 11, at 7 a.m. 15 cases marked "KC" on which some of the numbers were as follows 127, 128, 130, 131, 133 and 134, were taken to SALIBAZAR and then loaded on motor boat No. 347 which delivered the same to the s.s. "SARDEGNA" of the Sitmar Line, where they were stowed in No. 2 Hold.

Enquiries revealed that one of the owners of the goods is a certain TRIANDAFILOS M. FUFAS, well known on the Constantinople market, his address being Eski Kumruk, Sokak No. 57. FUFAS has evidently some associates as four gentlemen continually visited the warehouse and were only allowed into it after giving four distinctive knocks on the door.

The size of the cases shipped is $80 \times 60 \times 60$ centimetres and they weigh 85 kilos each.

The next information received from Constantinople was contained in a wire sent on November 13, which stated that enquiries revealed that the 15 cases appeared on the Ship's Manifest as SUCRE DE LAIT AVARIÉ, and were manifested NAPLES "To ORDER".

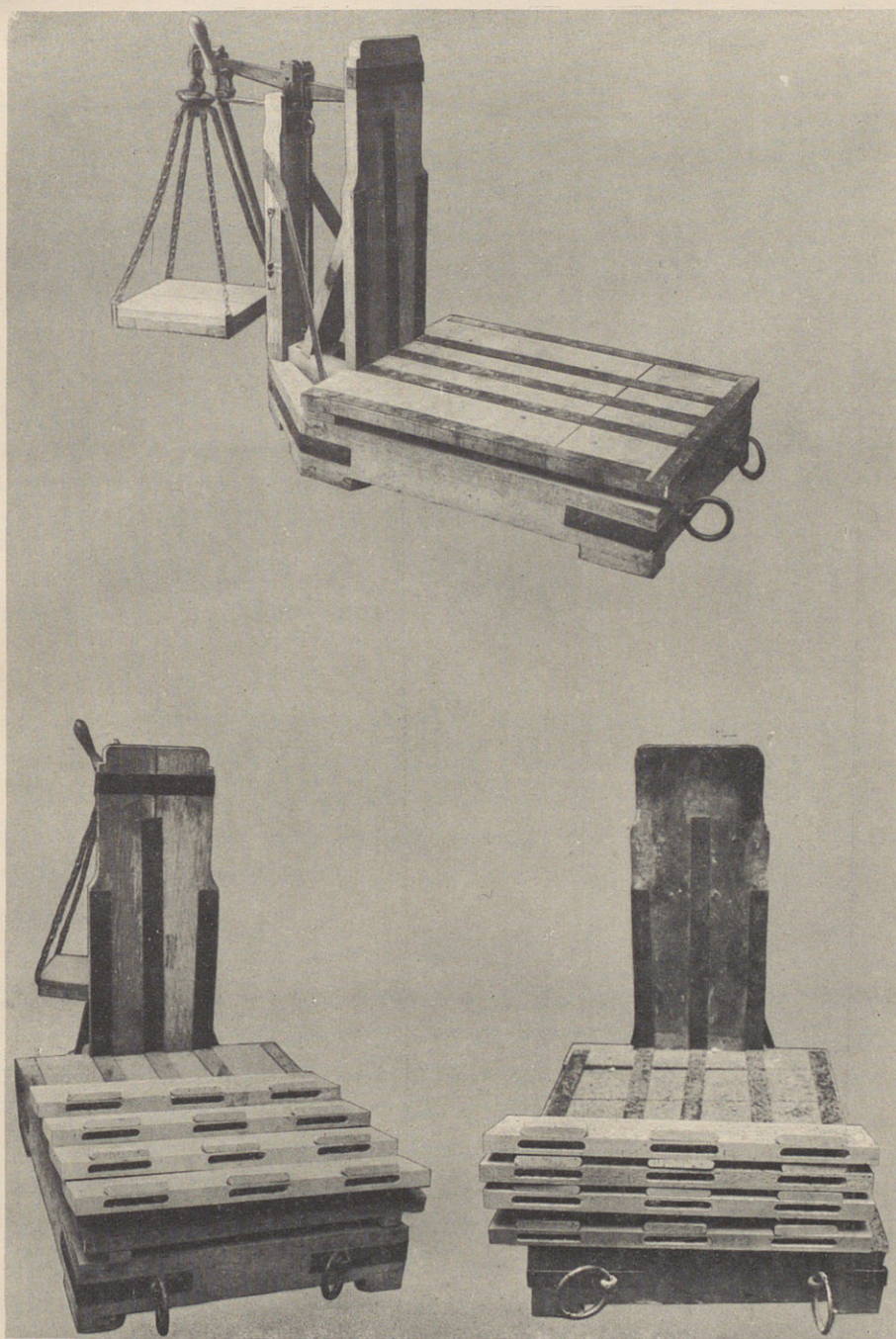
Upon receipt of the above information the Bureau immediately got into touch with the Italian Consulate in Cairo and by the kind co-operation of the latter a cable was immediately despatched to the Captain of the s.s. "SARDEGNA" informing him of the nature of the contents of the 15 cases, at the same time a cable was also sent to the Police at Naples acquainting them of the imminent arrival of the ship and asking them to take the necessary steps to have the cases carefully supervised.

On December 18, the Italian Consulate at Cairo received a letter from the Naples Police stating that the s.s. "SARDEGNA" arrived at Naples on November 15 last and on board the Police traced the 15 cases marked "K.C." Nos. 121-135 which had been embarked on the ship at Constantinople. The said cases were described to contain "CREMMA DE LATTE" and were despatched by the firm of D. I. DAIMAN and Co. of Constantinople "To ORDER."

As the Police of Naples could not trace the person to whom these cases were despatched, they stored them awaiting some one to come and claim them with the Bill of Lading.

As nobody had claimed them by 28th December the C.N.I.B. asked that representations should be made through the usual diplomatic channels to the Naples Customs authorities requesting them to open and examine the contents of these cases in the presence of the Police and Customs Officials.

This has been done and in 7 out of the 15 cases in question, Heroin hydrochloride and traces of Morphine were found. The total quantity is still unknown.



ألواح الموازين الخشبية غير الحقيقية المصنوعة خصيصاً لخبث مواد مخدرة

Réceptacles dissimulés dans des bascules.

The false floor boards of Weighing Machines.

packets of the drug. A local carpenter restored both articles of commerce to normal state after extraction of the drug, and they were then disposed of at junk prices, a weighing machine passing hands at 27 piastres, *i.e.* 5 s. 6 d.

It may be noted that one of the alleged customers of GLICKMANN, was THOMAS ZAKARIAN, the Armenian who was sentenced last year in the ZELLINGER case.

The total amount of financial transactions traceable in this case was L.E. 13,004.

The total amount of heroin brought into Egypt was :—

120 kilos in 62 weighing machines

430 „ in 958 W.C. seats

making a total of ... 550 kilos.

The trial of these three accused took place on Wednesday, May 21st, 1930 at the Ezbekia Summary Court, Cairo.

FRIEDMANN had already planned to deny everything brought against him and at the same time go back upon his previous statements given before the police and the parquet when in both cases he explained himself in Arabic.

Counsel for CHASKES then started his pleading. From the outset it was clear that he did not mean to disprove the charge. He only asked for mercy on the grounds that the confession of CHASKES led to the discovery of a most dangerous gang of narcotic dealers whose energies extended not only throughout Egypt but also abroad.

The counsel for GLICKMANN demanded that his client should be acquitted, having been instrumental in the discovery of the gang and as an accessory measure requested mercy.

The counsel for FRIEDMANN asked that his client should be acquitted mainly on grounds affecting a point of law.

The State Prosecutor then started his pleading in the case and smartly got over the point of law raised by FRIEDMANN's counsel.

They were sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine, each, and confiscation of the seized quantities of drug.

Friedmann's Case followed up in Vienna.

As soon as the arrests had been made in Cairo of CHASKES, GLICKMANN and FRIEDMANN, a C.N.I.B. officer was sent with all the available information and evidence to Vienna to ask for the cooperation of the Austrian Police in tracing the case to its origin : as a result, the Vienna Police arrested nine men and one woman all of whom were charged with complicity in drug trafficking.

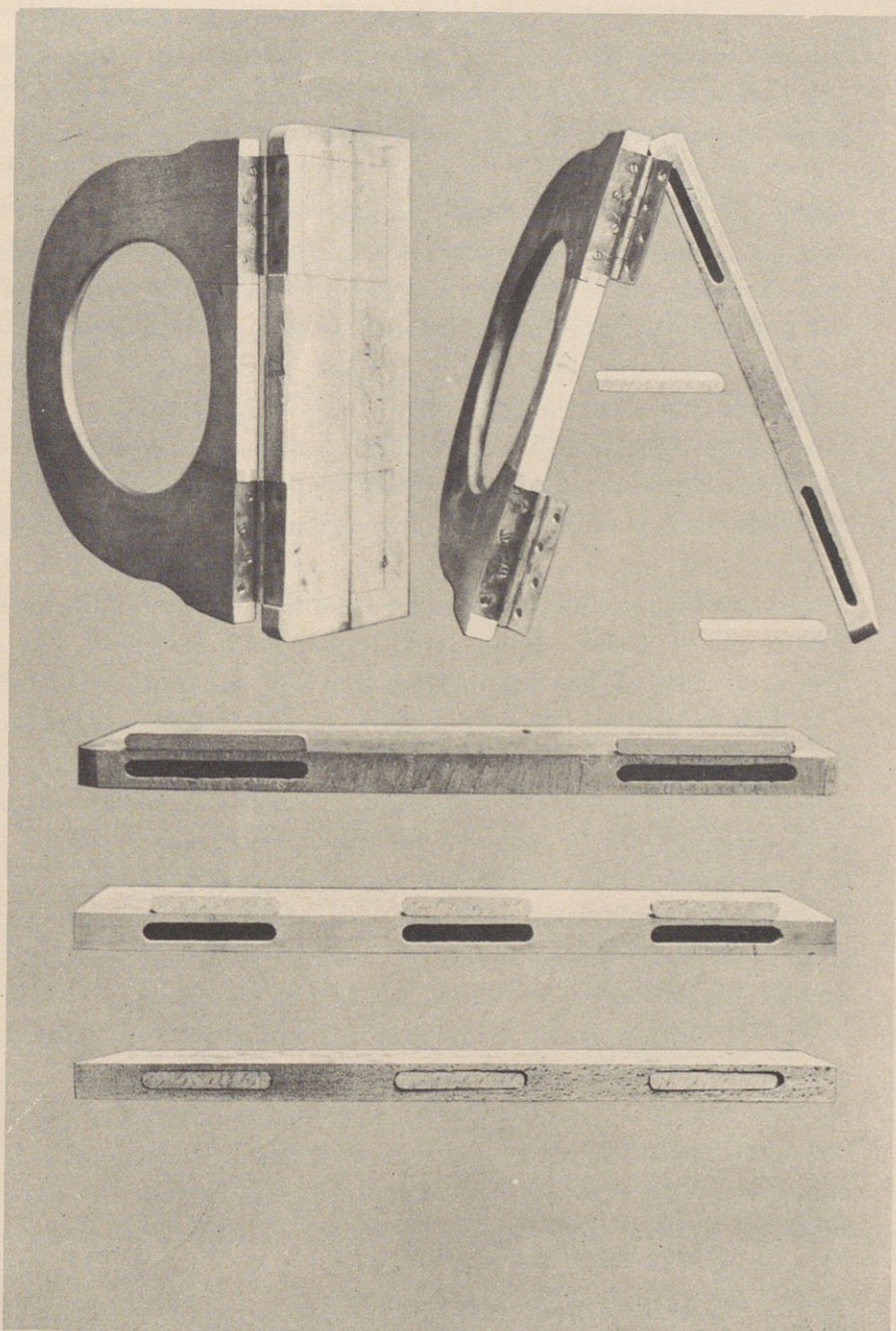
Seven of them are believed to be members of the gang which supplied JOSHUA FRIEDMANN with heroin to sell in Egypt. The other two were not actually charged with sending drugs into Egypt in this particular case. One of the two indeed who was actually under arrest in Vienna awaiting deportation to Poland when the police officer from Cairo arrived there, is said to be considered by the persons connected with this infamous business as the "King of the Dope Trade".

From enquiries conducted by the Vienna Police with their customary zeal and ability, two salient facts emerge :—

The first is that this group of Russian, Polish and Palestinian Jews is probably the biggest organisation in Europe for the distribution of illicit narcotics to America, Egypt and the Far East. They do not as yet own factories of their own, contenting themselves with buying from others and selling at enormous profits to themselves and as middlemen in the dope traffic they may be considered to reign supreme.

The second sad fact is that the Austrian Penal Code appears to hold no terrors whatever for the drug trafficker.

The names of persons arrested in Vienna in connection with the JOSHUA FRIEDMANN affair are : LUDWIG AUER, NATHAN ALTMANN, SIMON LAMM, HERMANN BLAUAUG, FRIEDMANN's wife SONIA, a Roumanian subject named TRAIAN SCHOR, a Polish subject named MICHEL HALPERN, and finally JOSEPH RASKIN and GABRIEL MUNK, both previously arrested in Vienna. Of these names, those of BLAUAUG, AUER and SIMON LAMM all figure on the records of the C.N.I.B. in connection with the ZELLINGER affair and these persons were interrogated by the Vienna Police in the course of their investigations. JOSEPH RASKIN who appears to be easily the most important and the most formidable of these international dope traffickers does not appear hitherto to have directed his attention towards this country ; he has, however, made certain sensational statements to the Vienna Police



الجزء الخلفي المصطنع لكراسي مراحيض فرنجية عملت خصيصا لإخفاء المواد المخدرة

Cachettes dissimulées dans les cuvettes des cabinets d'aisance.

False backs to Water Closet Seats.

and it is on the basis of these statements that the description "King of the Dope Trade" has been applied to him.

What must we conclude from this? What can we conclude but that Vienna has been chosen as the headquarters of this world wide traffic because the Austrian drug law exacts merely derisory penalties from those who break it.

As a result of the exposures at Geneva last January the Swiss and the French Governments announced immediate amendments of their respective drug laws, the former in respect of the esters of morphine and the latter as regards control of its drug factories and the export trade in dangerous drugs.

Public sentiment in Vienna today, judging from the comments of the local press on the latest disclosures, is thoroughly aroused and there is on all sides a growing discontent with the present state of the law combined with a popular demand for its revision and the adoption of really deterrent penalties.

Meanwhile, once more it is poor Egypt that suffers. Water closet seats and weighing machines! What must we look for next? Certainly the Egyptian Customs Authorities will do well to regard all merchandise arriving from Vienna with the utmost suspicion.

It must not be thought that blame attaches to the Vienna Police in this and previous affairs. On the contrary the Narcotics Section of the Vienna Police Force under the direction of Dr. Raimund Zorn has worked with the greatest energy and all the officers and detectives charged with the investigation of the affair have shown themselves to be genuinely anxious to leave no detail unexamined, no avenue unexplored. The arrests of RASKIN and MUNK prove that the Vienna Police are keenly alive to the ramifications of the dope trade in Central Europe. Further, these arrests and the commencement of expulsion formalities in connexion therewith bear testimony not only to a remarkable knowledge of the personnel connected with this trade but also to the determination of the Vienna Authorities to forbid their city to foreigners who wish to use it as a convenient address for their murderous business.

The thanks of Egypt are due to these gentlemen of the Vienna Police not only for their zeal and energy but also for the enthusiastic readiness to co-operate with the Egyptian Police which they have so conspicuously demonstrated on each occasion that their assistance has been invited.

As to full details of the FRIEDMANN affair brought to light by the investigation in Vienna, these must naturally remain undisclosed, the case being still sub-judice.

The Egyptian Hussein el Ne'na'i and Gang at Vienna.

A case of drug trafficking was brought to a close in August 1930 by the trial in Vienna of seven persons amongst whom figures the notorious Egyptian trafficker HUSSEIN EL NE'NA'I.

The case in question is unusual in that it owes its inception to a complaint laid before the police against NE'NA'I for having fraudulently changed a 5½ lbs. packet of heroin for a mixture of powdered sugar and flour!

It appears from the evidence that a certain ROBERT FACCO, a notorious heroin smuggler, met one JACOB GOLDBERGER, and asked him if he was willing to do a deal, and on the latter consenting FACCO handed him a packet alleged to contain heroin, with instructions to sell it, 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale to go to GOLDBERGER.

GOLDBERGER took the packet to two brothers ARTHUR and HENRY AIGNER who, in turn, told him to take it to the expert and trafficker HUSSEIN EL NE'NA'I, the latter however returned the packet saying that the quantity was not sufficient as he wished to buy 5 kilos and was ready to buy a further like quantity. GOLDBERGER then returned the packet to the brothers AIGNER, and they, after an examination of it, stated that the contents had been changed and powdered sugar and flour substituted.

Accompanied by the two brothers AIGNER and one NATHAN ALTMANN who spoke Arabic, GOLDBERGER proceeded to the house of HUSSEIN EL NE'NA'I to demand an explanation. On being confronted, NE'NA'I admitted having made the exchange but gave as his excuse that he had recognised the packet as one that had been previously stolen from him out of a big consignment he waited from Cairo, and he suspected ROBERT FACCO to have been the thief.

As NE'NA'I refused to refund to GOLDBERGER the value of the heroin and as FACCO held GOLDBERGER responsible for the loss, the latter informed the Police, whereupon FACCO promptly disappeared.

Arising out of the case and following the request of the Vienna Police, the Basle Authorities arrested a certain REGINA METZENDORF who stated that her mission was to receive and despatch drugs from Switzerland on behalf of NE'NA'I and NATHAN ALTMANN. On receipt of this information the Vienna Police proceeded to the arrest of NE'NA'I, ALTMANN, GOLDBERGER and HENRY AIGNER as being the chief persons implicated, and at the same time the Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in Cairo was asked to collaborate, as a box, supposed to contain photographs and belonging to ROBERT FACCO, had been returned from Cairo to Vienna.

Investigations made by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau established the fact that this box had actually been forwarded to Cairo where it was to have been claimed by one of NE'NA'I's accomplices. This man was traced and, on interrogation, confessed that he had received instructions and funds from NE'NA'I to withdraw the box, but, on being asked to go to the Customs to sign the usual declaration as to contents he became afraid and never returned to claim it. Urgent instructions were then received from NE'NA'I to re-expedite the box back to Vienna. This box, examined later by the Police there, was found to have contained heroin.

At the trial the accused denied having had any dealings in narcotics, NE'NA'I declaring that he had never handled any in his life! And both he and ALTMANN denying all association with REGINA METZENDORF.

Caustic comments were made by the Procureur-Général Dr. Berkenfeld, who said that, thanks to the light punishments inflicted upon drug traffickers, Austria had become the (El Dorado) of these parasites, whereas in other countries they receive exemplary sentences amounting in some cases to 5 years penal servitude, which sentence had in fact been meted out to one of NE'NA'I's accomplices; in spite of the Doctor's remarks, however, the accused received the following light sentences:—

HUSSEIN EL NE'NA'I sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of £ 330, ALTMANN to two months' imprisonment and a fine of £ 30 and both to be expelled from the country, HENRY AIGNER to one month imprisonment and JACOB GOLDBERGER and ARTHUR AIGNER to 14 days' imprisonment.

The Foley Gang.

VICTOR PATRICK FOLEY, a British subject, claiming Irish origin, was born at Alexandria on September 29, 1880 and as records show first fell into the hands of the Authorities in the year 1905 when he was charged and convicted for being in possession of one oke of hashish. During the years that followed he became known as the leader of a gang of dangerous smugglers, and in 1915 the Coast Guards Administration applied to the General Officer Commanding British Troops in Egypt, for his deportation as an undesirable. The request was granted but before it was executed FOLEY was arrested by the Police for smuggling a large quantity of hashish from Salonica to Alexandria on the transport s.s. "Rahmoor Head." On this occasion he was fined by the Customs Commission to the tune of L.E. 10,000 and it was hoped to try him before a Military Court for suborning British soldiers. This, however, fell through, as did the proceedings before His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court, owing to the absence of the Chief Officer and Chief Steward of the s.s. "Rahmoor Head", the two principal witnesses for the prosecution.

On August 12th, 1916, the deportation order was executed and FOLEY settled at Salonica.

In March, 1920, WILFRED P. FOLEY petitioned the High Commissioner to allow his brother, VICTOR, to return to Egypt and in the following April a further petition was presented to the Director General of the Public Security Department by FOLEY's legal adviser. These petitions were refused and in the months that followed sufficient evidence was available to justify the refusal to allow FOLEY to return to Egypt and to show that he was still engaged in smuggling drugs into Egypt, his agent here being his mistress MARIE LOPICCOLO, an Italian, who had remained in Alexandria after his deportation.

In December, 1922, MARIE LOPICCOLO and another Italian, ROSINA LA ROSA were arrested in possession of about 800 okes of hashish and LOPICCOLO was fined L.E. 600 by the Customs Commission. The case was dismissed by the Italian Judicial Authorities as at that date there was no provision in the Local Italian Laws prohibiting the possession of narcotic drugs by unauthorised persons.

In 1923 and 1924 FOLEY's legal advisers again successfully petitioned for permission for his return to Egypt but during the latter year he managed to obtain an Egyptian visa at Piraeus and later

landed clandestinely at Alexandria, his passport as was discovered later, showing no Port Control stamp.

In 1928 His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Alexandria, was asked to re-deport FOLEY but as he had not been deported by a Court of Law following a conviction on a criminal charge, the application could not be supported.

Police reports relative to his subsequent activities revealed that since his return he had continued his smuggling activities but, apart from the knowledge of the names of several of the members of the gang, comparatively little was known of its *Modus Operandi*, and the whereabouts of the large quantities of drugs reported to have been smuggled and stored from time to time, has not been discovered up to date.

The most important of the known members are : YANNI PACHI-YANNI of Zagazig and his brother SPIRO of Alexandria, STAMATI SARRIS, DIMITRI DIKITAS, YANNI MAVROS and ALPHONSO MANTELLI, all of Alexandria, their headquarters being a small office on the rue de la Gare du Caire or FOLEY's house in the rue Menasce. The saying "Never forsake an old friend" may very appropriately be applied to FOLEY for in the attempt to exchange a new means of smuggling drugs for one that had been successful for a very considerable period, he met his downfall.

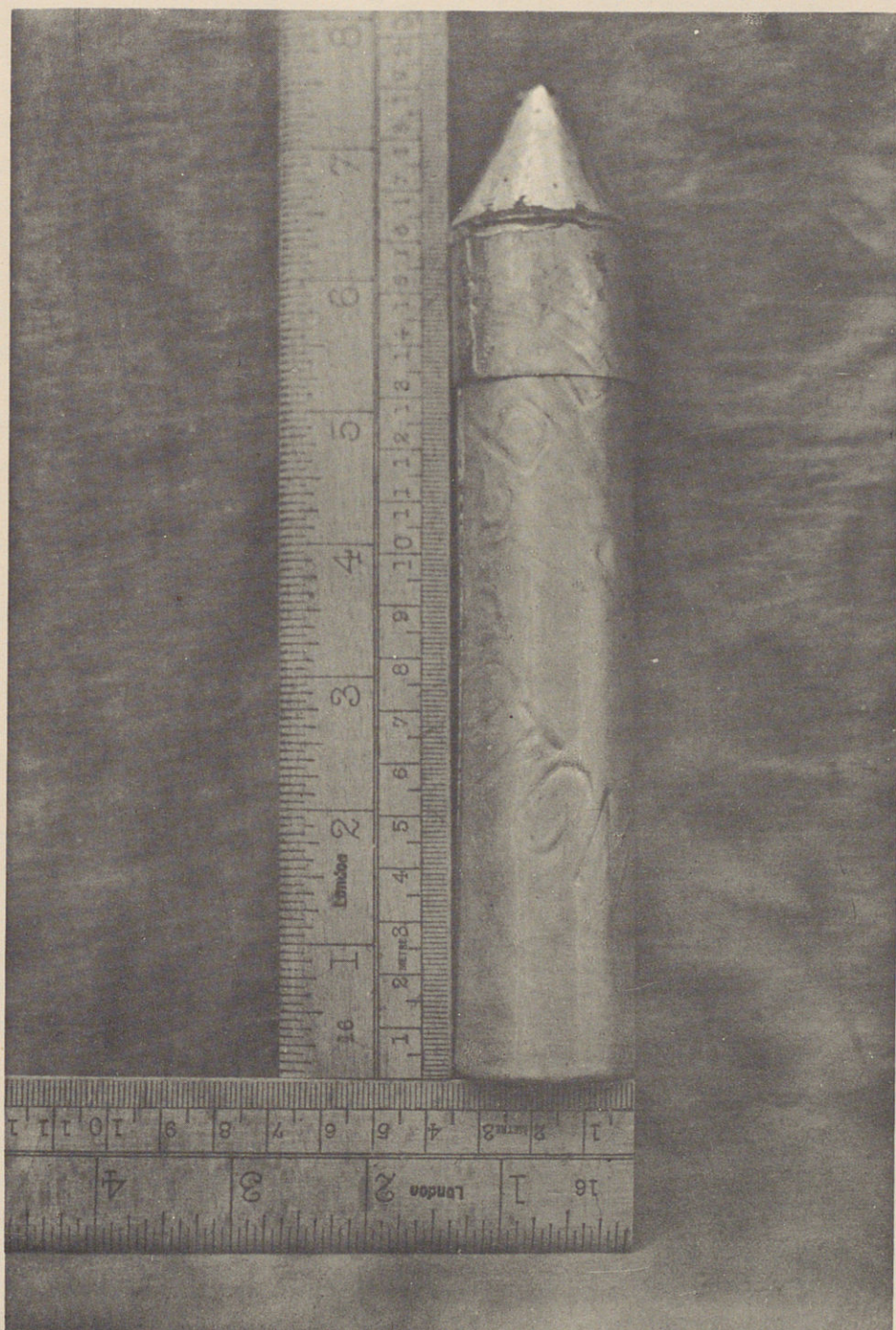
On Monday, June 16th, 1930, a young Greek, MANOLI NIKIFORAKIS, a mechanic, late of the Greek Air Force reported to the Alexandria City Police that on June 6th, while at the landing stage of the Air-Port at Ras-el-Tin, where he was seeking employment, he had been approached by one, JEAN MAVROS, whom he knew slightly and who asked him if he was working with the Imperial Airways and if he flew; and on being told that he was working and did fly, MAVROS had made a proposition that he should also work for his concern, smuggling narcotics. He had at once become interested and agreed to keep an appointment to meet at the office of the rue de la Gare du Caire on the following afternoon. He had gone to the office and had been introduced to VICTOR FOLEY, and DIMITRI DIKITAS by MAVROS, as the man he, MAVROS, had spoken about. FOLEY had questioned him regarding the places he visited and he had replied that he flew to Vienna and Istamboul mostly. FOLEY informed him that Istamboul was the place they were most interested in as the stuff was there. He had been further questioned by FOLEY as to how he left the Air-Port

and he, FOLEY, said that a car would always be sent to meet him and suggested that he should get friendly with some senior British official to whom he could offer a lift when leaving the Air-Port. FOLEY had also asked if it would be possible to see the Air-Port and an appointment was accordingly made. At 4 p.m. the next day, Sunday, he met the three : FOLEY, DIKITAS and MAVROS and they had been driven in car No. 4773 by a certain MICHEL VALAVANIS, who, FOLEY explained, was also in the gang and earned about L.E. 5 per day. The possibilities presented by the Air-Port were speedily detected by FOLEY and DIKITAS suggested that it would be an excellent place to get through the stuff they already had. FOLEY had not agreed to this or exposing the place to any risk just as they were about to test a new means of running the stuff. On the return journey to town, while passing the boat building yards and fishing boat quays at Anfoushy, FOLEY commented on the tons of stuff they had had through at that point and how many more they expected to have in the future. All four had gone to a Café in town and it had been agreed that NIKIFORAKIS should join the gang but owing to the nature of work that was to be their last meeting and after they had got through about 80 kilos, work would be suspended for about a month.

NIKIFORAKIS had said that he was off to Vienna on the Thursday and FOLEY offered him L.E. 100 to try and purchase locally if he could. He had not taken the money saying that he had Company's money he could use.

At FOLEY's request he had rung up the office next day and DIKITAS answering the call had said that he was wanted at once. He had gone to the office and had seen DIKITAS who informed him that as they had no confidence in MAVROS he must be led to believe that all the arrangements had fallen through. Later, he saw FOLEY and DIKITAS at the Athineos Café and had informed them that his second trip would be to Istamboul on Saturday, 21st June. DIKITAS then read a telegram to FOLEY from Istamboul and signed MARIE. This telegram stated that 500 okes would be loaded on a ship carrying wood.

The following day at 6 p.m. he had called at FOLEY's house in the rue Menasce to help answer the telegram and to write to Istamboul concerning himself. FOLEY and DIKITAS could not read or write Greek very well and had used MAVROS as a clerk, a post which he himself would now fill while in Alexandria. In order to put MAVROS



أنبوبة صنيح طولها ١٩,٥ سنتيمتر وطول قطرها ٣,٥ سنتيمتر يستعملها الغلمان
لتهريب المواد المخدرة في ميناء الإسكندرية وذلك بوضعها في المستقيم

"Suppositoires" en laiton employés par des gamins
pour la contrebande des drogues, à travers le port d'Alexandrie.

"Suppository" tin as used by boys
to smuggle drugs through the Alexandria Port Control.

off the scent of what had been arranged, it was agreed to pretend to send a telegram to Istamboul stating that the man from the aeroplane was no good. DIKITAS had informed him that he was always to use a two-seater Studebaker No. 3064 belonging to FOLEY but registered in the name of another person, when going to and from the Air-Port so as to get the police used to it. The next day, Tuesday, at 6.30 p.m. he had again called at the house in the rue Menasce to have a belt tried on in which the drugs were to be packed, and on FOLEY's bed he had seen 20 blue packets each marked 100 grammes cocaine. 18 packets were packed into the belt and FOLEY said that the other two could be put in his pockets. The fitting proved successful and a little while later VALAVANIS came and took the packets away in the car. DIKITAS had been present during these operations. FOLEY had then given him the belt.

At about 5 p.m. on Thursday afternoon, June, 20th, FOLEY's house was raided and a very considerable sum of money, between ten and fifteen thousand pounds in bank notes, was found in a safe in his bed room, also a small note book which was seized for examination. The only other seizure made at the house was a pair of scale pans which bore traces of a white powder which was bitter in the taste. The scale pans were later submitted to chemical analysis and the powder was found to be heroin. After leaving the house the raiding party proceeded to the office in the rue de la Gare du Caire. There they found DIMITRI DIKITAS and another man known to the police as a trafficker in narcotic drugs, a certain LUCA VASSALLO. Both these men were searched and nothing found on them. This search is mentioned as an incident which occurred later makes it a matter of interest.

The office was submitted to a very careful search and all correspondence examined. In the waste-paper basket there was a draft of a telegram which had been torn into very small pieces and this when put together proved to be the telegram mentioned by NIKIFORAKIS which was to have been sent to Istamboul to make MAVROS think that no agreement had been reached between the gang and NIKIFORAKIS. The office door bore the name plate : JEAN D. MAVROS, Import and Export Agent and the lease for the premises was in the name of DIMITRI DIKITAS. No signs of any legitimate business of any recent date were found and what samples of hair and wool there were in the place, were thick with dust and lay on the shelves where

they must have been put years before. A typed label bearing the lettering :—

100 grs.

Diacetylmorphin Hydrochlorate was found in a drawer of the typewriter table and also a sheet of carbon paper. On the office safe and wrapped in newspaper was the rubber belt and bandages and in a cupboard near by were two small canvas bags such as are used for packing hashish, a quantity of canvas of the same quality as these bags, a bundle of blue paper such as used for packing white drugs and on a shelf in an adjoining room was a roll of similar paper and a rubbered sack such as is used for sinking drugs in the sea.

When DIKITAS was asked to whom the safe belonged he replied that it was FOLEY's and that the key was with FOLEY. An agent was sent to the rue de Menasce to ask FOLEY to come to the office and bring the key of the office safe with him. He had previously stated during the raid on his house that he had recently given the office up and had no further interest in it. For this reason it was not insisted upon that he should accompany the raiding party when they left the house. When the agent returned he said that FOLEY was not at home. While the officer in charge of the raid was busy examining the letters seized, DIKITAS managed to leave the office and later returned waving the keys in his hands. When asked from where he had got them, he replied that they had been in his pocket all the while and he had forgotten that FOLEY had left them with him. No keys had been found on DIKITAS when he had been searched. It would seem that FOLEY must have been hanging about near the office and DIKITAS had slipped out to get the keys from him as he had been told that the safe would be seized key or no key. The safe was found to contain several more letters and documents and about L.E. 400 in notes and silver. Later the safe was sealed and sent to Police Headquarters intact. The letters and telegrams which were later obtained from the Eastern Telegraphs and Marconi Radio Companies, on an order from the competent Courts, the receipt having been found amongst the other papers showed beyond all doubt the nature of the business carried on in the establishment and the persons with whom this trio: FOLEY, DIKITAS and MAVROS were in contact in Europe and the provinces in Egypt. The majority of the telegrams were addressed to PROTOPAPAS: 114, Caledar Yukusu, Istamboul



حزام وأكياس بها الحشيش وقماش قلع وطاسات موازين ومخابئ من الورق
وأوراق للف المواد المخدرة ضبطت في قضية فولي

Ceinture, sacs, canevas, plateaux, réceptacles en papier,
papier d'emballage, saisis dans l'affaire Foley.

Belt, bags, canvas, pans, paper receptacles and paper wrappers
seized in Foley's case.

and Doucha, the firm of A. S. Doucha 6/7 Moumhane Yaldiz Han, Galata, Istamboul, both well known traffickers. It was also learnt that they were in touch with members of the crews of ships of the Khedivial Mail Line, the Roumanian State Lines and the Turkish and Greek boats that ply between Alexandria, Piraeus and Istamboul. The most important of the local members, residing in Alexandria and the Provinces, are YANNI PACHIYANNI of Zagazig, GEORGES CATSANIS of Mansoura, GREGORIS CHRONOPOULOS of Ismailia, MICHEL VALAVANIS or GEORGE CACALIS, Dr. PANAYOTI RIGHOPOULOS, GEORGE STAMATOPOULOS and MARIE LOPICCOLO of Alexandria. A warrant for the arrest of FOLEY was applied for in June, 24th and the accused appeared before the Court on a formal charge of dealing in drugs.

On July 1st, the preliminary enquiry was heard and the accused who had been in custody since June 25th was committed for trial before the Supreme Court on the following charges :—

1. Conspiracy to import goods into Egypt contrary to article 70, Section 1 (b) of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910.
2. Conspiracy to deal in dangerous drugs contrary to article 2, of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1927.
3. Dealing in Dangerous Drugs contrary to article of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations of 1927.

The trial which commenced at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, July 9th, 1930 was concluded at about 6.30 p.m. on the following day when the accused, VICTOR PATRICK FOLEY, was found guilty by the jury on all three charges and was sentenced on the first count to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of £ 500, and a similar sentence on the second count, while on the third count he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of £ 250 and ordered to pay £ 250 costs. The Court also ordered that he should be deported from Egyptian territory. He gave notice of appeal to the full Court, but was refused bail pending the hearing.

As regards the other members of the gang, their Consuls (Greek and Italian) were subsequently requested to approve of their expulsion, with the following result :—

- I.—The Greek Consular Authorities have agreed to the expulsion of:
(a) DIMITRI MORAKIS or MITZAS of Alexandria (under execution).

- (b) DIMITRI DIKITAS of Alexandria, carried out on October 3rd, 1930.
- (c) JEAN PACHIYANNIS of Zagazig (under execution).
- (d) GEORGE CATSANIS of Mansoura, carried out on October 3rd, 1930.
- (e) JEAN MAVROS of Alexandria, carried out on October 11th, 1930.
- (f) GEORGES CACALIS, alias GEORGES VALAVANIS of Alexandria, carried out on September 29th, 1930.
- (g) GREGORIS CHRONOPOULOS of Ismailia (under execution).

II.—The Greek Consular Authorities have not yet approved of the expulsion of :

- (a) PANAYOTTI RIGHOPOULO of Alexandria.
- (b) GEORGES STAMATOPOULO of Alexandria.

III.—The Italian Consular Authorities have not yet approved of the expulsion of :

MARIE LOPICCOLO MATTERO of Alexandria.

The appeal was heard by a full Bench sitting under Chief Justice M. F. J. McDonnell at the Alexandria Consulate on 8th and 9th November. The original conviction was upheld and the sentences were confirmed to run from date of confirmation.

Turkey as a Source of Supply.

Alcaloids of Morphine and Opium from Turkey.

Early in the present year information was received by this Bureau that a gang of foreigners in Alexandria had intended to import a quantity of opium from abroad.

A consignment of 20 cases containing 1,000 tins of "Conserve" arrived subsequently by the s.s. "Roumania." The members of the gang tried to divert the attention of the preventive authorities and sent that consignment for clearance through the Cairo Customs Office, hiring a particular person for taking it over in his name. The Cairo

Customs were, however, notified by this Bureau of the contents of these cases. The consignment was seized and it appeared that it contained 64 kilos and 120 grammes of raw opium inside two cases.

Analytical examination showed that this opium "had the general appearance of Turkish (or Smyrna) opium; but there is no reliable chemical test known to indicate the actual origin of opium."

The person who had been hired to take delivery of the consignment has since disappeared.

Smuggling of Opium from Istamboul in fruit baskets.

On arrival of the s.s. "Boulaq", of the Khedivial Mail Line at Alexandria on July 13th, 1930, the chief steward handed over to the Police of that port two fruit baskets containing opium. The facts appeared to be as follows:—

When the s.s. "Boulaq" left Istamboul, a member of the crew reported to the steward that a Turk in Istamboul had given him two baskets of fruit to hand over to an Egyptian who would call for them at Alexandria Port.

The baskets were searched and the first was found to contain some fruit amongst which there was a tin of jam and inside it a rubber bag containing 3 okes of opium; the second basket contained 2 okes concealed in the same manner.

Hashish from Turkey.

Information was received by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to the effect that two Turkish subjects who have recently arrived in Egypt from Istamboul had brought with them a consignment of hashish concealed in specially prepared mill-stones.

These mill-stones could never be used for the ordinary purposes for which such stones would be employed being made of cement; they were made expressly for the object of smuggling by a Dutch specialist who was brought to Istamboul from Holland for that purpose.

The investigations instituted by the Bureau revealed the fact that these mill-stones were six in number and had actually arrived at Alexandria about two and a half months ago. All the necessary particulars for identification of the crates containing the stones were obtained and the Alexandria Customs notified of the matter.

The smugglers apparently tried to clear these goods in Alexandria, but they did not succeed as they were new in the country.

All the circumstances of this case tend to show that the smuggling of hashish in this manner was intended as a trial for subsequent smuggling of white drugs in the same way, had this consignment of mill-stones succeeded in passing undetected.

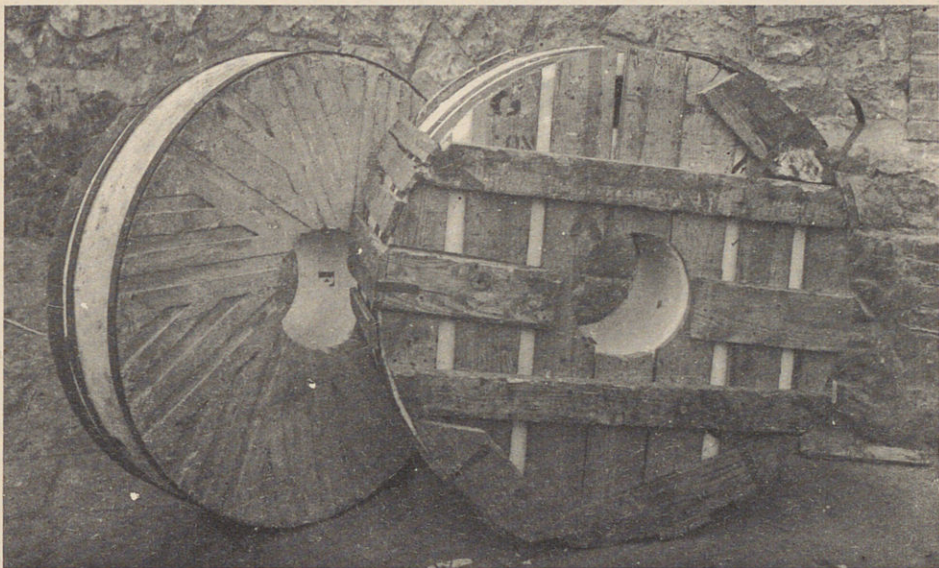
The situation was kept under close observation and as soon as it was ascertained that the smugglers had paid the Custom dues in Cairo, two Turks and a Greek were arrested. They had arrived from Alexandria to clear the goods from the Cairo Customs. The Greek, who is a resident of Alexandria, was financially assisting the Turks.

A letter was found in possession of one of the Turks addressed to the clearing agents in Cairo instructing them to hand over the mill-stones to a well-known merchant in Cairo, who deals in agricultural implements and mill-stones, with whom the Turk had made verbal arrangements to accept this consignment and keep in his depôt until he would come again himself to claim them. This of course was only a means to facilitate taking over the mill-stones from the Customs and to avoid responsibility, the merchant in question being well-known.

The mill-stones were broken up on October 15th, 1930, and were found to contain 73 big Turbas or cakes of hashish wrapped in special rubber bags, and 20 zinc tins containing each two Turbas. The total weight of the hashish being 119 kilos.

The Turk who originally accompanied the goods from Istamboul had at the time of the seizure left Egypt and was in Beyrout. A very simple ruse brought him back into Egyptian territory and he was arrested on October 17th, 1930 while crossing into Egypt at Kantara.

All three Turks have admitted the facts and they will eventually be tried as local subjects before the Egyptian Courts where they will run the risk of getting the maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine.



الصورة اليمنى تبين حجر طاحونة داخل قفص من الخشب قبل فكها
الصورة اليسرى تبين حجر الطاحونة بعد إخراجه من القفص

La photographie se trouvant à droite montre

une pierre à moulin dans son emballage, avant le déballage.

La photographie se trouvant à gauche montre la pierre à moulin après déballage.

The right hand view shows a Mill-stone inside its crate before unpacking.

The left hand view shows the Mill-stone after removing the crate.



الحشيش المضبوط في أجمار الطواحين - يرى الحشيش في هذه الصورة داخل
أكياس من المطاط وعلب من الزنك لا تزال عالقة بها قطع من الأسمنت

Hachiche découvert et saisi à l'intérieur des pierres à moulin

montrant les sacs à caoutchouc et les bidons en zinc dans lesquels

la drogue avait été dissimulée et portant encore la marque du ciment.

The hashish seized inside the Mill-stones showing the rubber bags and zinc tins in which the stuff was concealed. The cement is still sticking to them.

The Turk arrested at Kantara obviously fears the worst as he attempted suicide by opening the veins of his wrist with a piece of broken soap dish, sharpened on the floor of his cell; the attempt failed

P.S.—1. Pending trial by court of Assizes, the three accused in this affair have been sentenced by the Customs Commission to a fine of L.E. 1,190.

2. As we go to print, we are able to report that the trial of the three persons accused in this case has been completed. A sentence of 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000 has been passed against each of them. Their names are :—

- (1) Mohamed Kamel Hodja Zadé.
 - (2) Dr. Muhhidin Nazim.
 - (3) Ahmed Fayek.
-

Heroin from Turkey.

One of the most difficult problems confronting the Bureau is that of the smuggling of drugs by means of the crews of steamship lines, but one case which occurred during the past year in which the tables were turned upon the smugglers, and which resulted in the breaking up of an important organisation, is worth recording.

In the case in question information had been received that a member of the crew of a certain ship had been entrusted with a consignment of drugs for Alexandria; at the last moment, however, owing perhaps to an attack of nerves on the part of the traffickers, the destination was changed to Port-Said, where the Bureau stepped in to take a hand in the game.

The drugs duly arrived having been convoyed from Piraeus by one ANDREAS KLIDOUHAKIS, a Greek, who on stepping ashore was introduced unsuspectingly to a gentleman then stopping in Port-Said.

This latter (actually a Police Officer) had been able to gain the confidence of one of the Alexandria members of the band and was received with open arms by KLIDOUHAKIS, who decided to inform him of the nature of the goods and to ask him to carry the consignment

to Alexandria, for which he was to receive L.E. 10 down and a further L.E. 15 on safe delivery of the same; to this, the pseudo trafficker agreed after sometime haggling as to terms etc., and it was arranged for safety that, although travelling in the same train, the Greek should travel second class while the man with the goods travelled first, the real trafficker very kindly paying the other's fare into the bargain! Before leaving Port-Said instructions were given to the carrier as to the procedure on arrival at Alexandria.

In the meantime the Alexandria Branch of the Bureau were kept in close touch with the situation by the "carrier" who wired ahead the arrangements made by the trafficker. The journey passed without event and, on arrival in Alexandria our agent was driven, with the drugs in his possession, to a café where he was told to remain whilst the Greek went to inform his associates of the safe (sic) arrival of the consignment and also to obtain the L.E. 15 still outstanding. This done, the trafficker returned and handing over the L.E. 15 took the agent to the door of the café where was drawn up a large delivery van, intimating at the same time that he had to get in, the precious valise being put in along with him, the van immediately driving off at great speed. After turning down a few side streets the driver pulled up, at the same time informing his passenger that *his* share of the work was over, the passenger, however, had other ideas on the subject and revealing his identity as a Police Officer, ordered the man (who had immediately re-started the van) to pull up. As he refused to do so, a running fight ensued, only ending when the machine nearly knocked a garage wall down. The driver in the meantime, having managed to open the off-side door, took to his heels but was later arrested, while the van with its precious cargo was put under guard.

During the course of these events, the officials of the Alexandria Branch C.N.I.B. had not been idle, for, within an hour every member of the band including KLIDOUHAKIS and others to the number of seven had been arrested, this result being due to the close and continuous surveillance extending over a considerable period, to which the headquarters of this organisation had been subject, whereby every movement and rendezvous of each member of the band was known.

Following the successful arrest of these persons including as it did the heads of the organisation in question, the Director C.N.I.B. personally proceeded to Alexandria, where, after having reviewed the evidence collected by the Officers of the Bureau, including the damning

proof of the five kilos of heroin seized in the valise, he interviewed the Greek Vice Consul and informed him of the nature of the charges that would be brought against the arrested persons, all of whom with one exception were of Greek origin, this evidence the Vice Consul agreed to consider impartially, and there is every hope that it will result in the expulsion of all seven accused, and thus another organisation will have been broken up.

It may be mentioned that enquiries revealed the source of the seized heroin as Turkey.

Some of the Important Seizures, made in other Countries, of Narcotics whose Origin is said to be or has been proved to be Istamboul.

(1) Seizure of 200 kilos of heroin at Marseilles on June 30, 1930 on an Italian ship arriving from Istamboul.

(2) Seizure at Bordeaux of 400 lbs. (*i.e.* 200 kilos) of cocaine (telegram from Paris, June 21st, 1930).

(3) 1,100 kilos of heroin seized at Marseilles per s.s. "Italia" and s.s. "Bulgaria."

(4) 3 kilos of heroin per s.s. "Patris II" seized at Piraeus on September 5th, 1930.

(5) 800 kilos of heroin seized at Amsterdam on s.s. "Cavala" following a cablegram from the Public Security Authorities at Greece to the Amsterdam Authorities.

(6) 2 cwts. of heroin seized at Hambourg early in September 1930. The chief of gang is a Japanese.

(7) 84½ kilos of cocaine in oil barrel seized at the Customs of Marseilles.

TURKISH DRUG FACTORIES.

Since the publication of this Bureau's last Annual Report, a very alarming development of the international drug trade has occurred.

The two drug factories (there is actually a third factory but its output has not yet been ascertained) in ISTAMBOUL which were then reported on have enormously increased their output of morphine and diacetylmorphine (heroin) and are now, according to Turkish statistics, turning out over SIX TONS of these two drugs in six months (over two tons of morphine and over four tons of heroin).

These are astounding figures !

In the first six months of this year about 1,500 kilogrammes of morphine and 2,777 kilogrammes of heroin were exported to Greece, a one.

It is not the object of this present Report to query the details of these figures. The matter is clearly one which will occupy the appropriate meeting of the Opium Advisory Commission of the League of Nations at the fourteenth session of that body in January 1931.

It may not, however, be out of place to recall once more the fact that Turkey is not yet a signatory of the Second Opium Conference of Geneva, 1925, that is to say she is not applying the regulations of the Import and Export Certificate Agreement decided upon at that Conference-regulations, it may be said, which were subsequently ratified and adopted by twenty-four countries, and agreed to and observed by eleven other governments.

Turkey has her own internal law on narcotics. This was passed on December 15th, 1928, No. 1369. The two articles of this law which most affect other countries are those numbered 4 and 8. They are re-printed here for reference :—

Article 4 of Turkish Law No. 1369 dated December 15th, 1928 :

“Factories or laboratories which manufacture narcotic drugs, whilst *at liberty to export* their products, cannot dispose of them inside the country unless to chemists and pharmaceutical firms.”

Article 8 of the same Law :

“Narcotics manufactured in the country and despatched abroad shall be reported by the owners of factories and works to the highest local health official, at latest on the day of despatch, by means of a declaration stating clearly the quantity exported, the country of destination, the name of the consignee, and the method of despatch.”

From this it is clear that the Turkish authorities do not require the exporter to produce an import permit from the country to which the goods are destined. This, again, is a matter for the Opium Advisory Commission to examine with a view to deciding how far importing countries are under obligation to observe the regulations of the 1925 Opium Convention when dealing with countries which have not subscribed to that Convention.

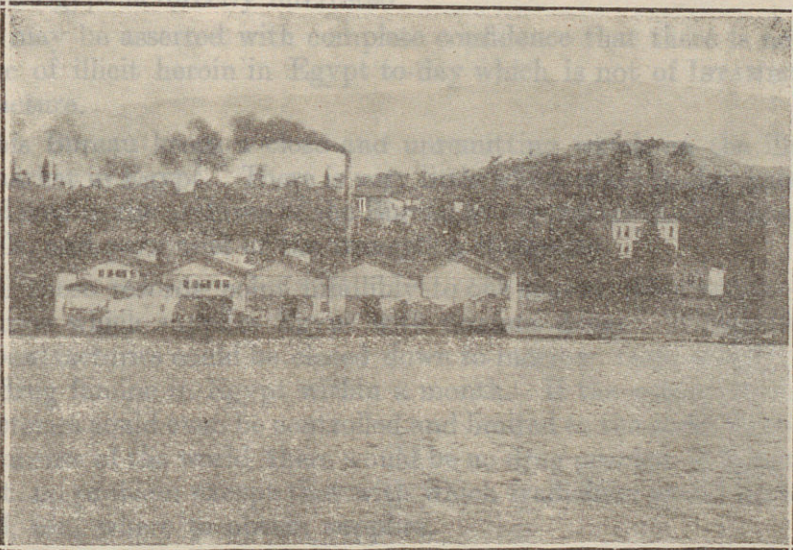
As regards the large exports to Greece, these are, presumably, transit consignments as there is no record of Greece's medical requirements of these drugs having attained to such extraordinary dimensions.

The question naturally arises: "If these goods were consigned to Greece in transit, what was their *eventual destination*?" And this is where Egypt is directly interested.

It has been asserted with complete confidence that there is no grammé of illicit heroin in Egypt to-day which is not of Turkish manufacture.

The Turkish Government has, unfortunately, no official drug records and in consequence is unable to trace the channels through which its exports are distributed.

A recent visit to the Kuskundjuk Factory at Constantinople, the so-called "white" factory, has revealed the fact that the two factories require at least 8 tons of heroin annually for their production at least.



The Egyptian authorities are in possession of the facts, as has been observed above, (مصنع جوزجوندوق باسامبول) cause a sensation at Geneva this January. Fabrique Kuskundjuk de Constantinople.

The estimated world requirements of heroin for one year are roughly 2,000 kilos or two tons.

The Turkish Government states that it exported during six months the total of *four tons* of heroin.

This is the official figure given by the Turkish Government. It can only be left to the imagination to decide how much of the surplus over and above the two tons normally required for medical purposes during a year eventually found its way into the illicit market.

Besides these 8 tons of narcotics officially exported during six months and presumably declared as such what are we to conclude from the very large seizures of heroin made this year at Alexandria?

From this it is clear that the Turkish authorities do not require the exporter to produce an import permit from the country to which the goods are destined. This, again, is a matter for the Opium Advisory Commission to examine with a view to deciding how far importing countries are under obligation to observe the regulations of the 1925 Opium Convention when dealing with countries which have not subscribed to that Convention.

As regards the large exports to Greece, these are, presumably, transit consignments as there is no record of Greece's medical requirements of these drugs having attained to such extraordinary dimensions.

The question naturally arises: "If these goods were consigned to Greece in transit, what was their *eventual destination*?" And this is where Egypt is directly interested.

It may be asserted with complete confidence that there is not a gramme of illicit heroin in Egypt to-day which is not of ISTAMBOUL manufacture.

This Bureau keeps a close and unremitting watch on the illicit drug market in Egypt. There is very little which is not to-day known and indexed in the archives of the Bureau as regards methods, sources, channels, and personnel of the smuggling fraternity.

All these records point infallibly to one source—ISTAMBOUL—as the source which supplies Egypt with noxious drugs. If these two Istamboul factories could be closed down to-morrow, there would be a white drug famine in Egypt within a month. If the output of these two factories could even be controlled and limited to the strict medical requirements of the world, there would be no drug problem in Egypt—at least, no problem except that with which traffickers would be confronted, *viz.*, where to obtain supplies.

The Egyptian authorities are in possession of the facts and, as has been observed above, they are bound to cause a sensation at Geneva this January.

The estimated world's legitimate requirements of heroin in one year are roughly 2,000 kilos or two tons.

The Turkish Government states that it exported during six months the total of *four tons* of heroin.

This is the official figure given by the Turkish Government. It can only be left to the imagination to decide how much of the surplus over and above the two tons normally required for medicinal purposes during a year eventually found its way into the illicit market.

Besides these 6 tons of narcotics officially exported during six months and presumably declared as such what are we to conclude from the very large seizures of heroin made this year at Marseilles,

Hambourg, Hong-Kong, etc. ? In these cases the drugs amounting to several tons were concealed or falsely declared and their origin was proved to have been Istamboul.

Obviously these consignments left Istambul as contraband and are not included in the 6 tons figure.

The true figure, therefore, of output of the Istamboul factories must be far larger than 6 tons.

There is one fact which requires no imagination at all and that is that Egypt got and is still getting a large proportion of this contraband heroin.

The reasons are perfectly simple. Egypt had, it was estimated in 1929, a ready-made market of roughly half a million addicts. This figure is believed now to have been considerably reduced but still a very large number of its male population between the ages of twenty and forty are drug addicts.

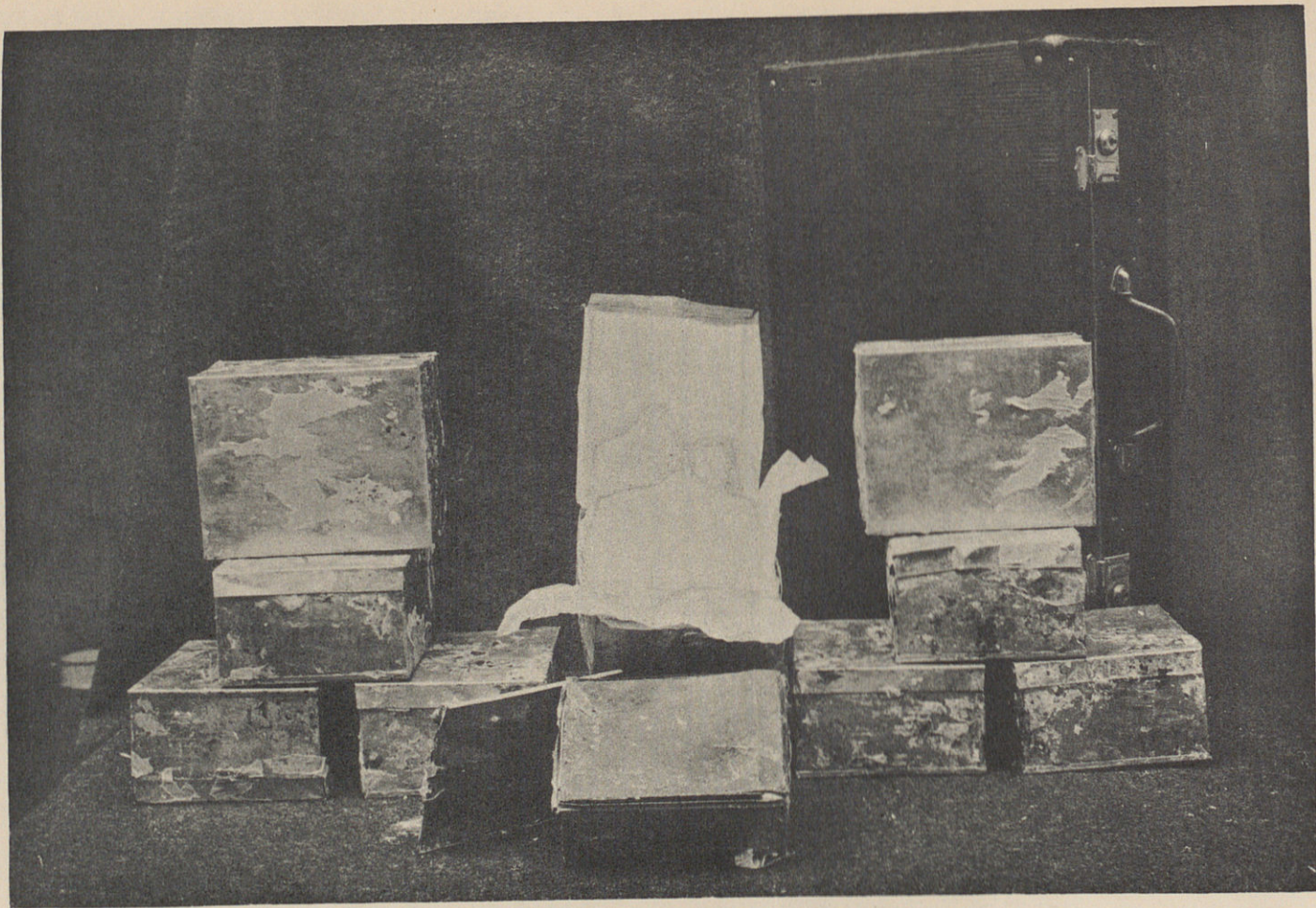
Communications between this country and Turkey, direct or *via* Piraeus, are frequent, rapid and numerous. Prices are high, profits are enormous, smugglers are innumerable. Other drug manufacturing countries in Europe are far away, the difficulties encountered by smugglers are greater, the amounts available are small. Why then should a smuggler go anywhere else than to Istamboul for his supplies ?

So long as these two factories—and others will not be slow in starting operations, one may be sure—are to continue to turn out these colossal amounts of poison, so long will Egypt remain in thrall.

As they stand to-day, these two factories are a definite menace to the health and prosperity of Egypt.

Heroin Smuggled in Wax Blocks.

On December 12th, 1930, acting on information received, an officer of the C.N.I.B. arrested a man named JOSEPH MEYERS with a valise containing nine tin boxes, each of which, on being opened, was found to contain almost one kilogramme of heroin. On interrogation, MEYERS alleged that the heroin was really the property of a certain MICHEL HALPERN, actually absent from Cairo. HALPERN, he said, had rented a room in Shubra since 1927, and the heroin now seized had been kept hidden there for some months past. This room was at once searched and another tin containing about 450 grammes of heroin was discovered. MEYERS was asking L.E. 120 per kilo for this stuff



صورة علب صفيح بها هيروين بعد تنظيف الجمع المحيط بها

Boîtes renfermant de l'héroïne retirées de l'enduite de cire.

Tins containing heroin stripped of wax surrounding.

which he described as exceptionally pure. It is true that this stuff is exceptionally pure as the result of its subsequent chemical analysis is as follows :—

Per cent

74 Heroin Hydrochloride.

17 Common Salt.

9 Other impurity.

Further search of this room at Shubra revealed some twenty large sacks full of broken blocks of stearite wax. This was said to have been imported by HALPERN some time ago when he was proprietor of a candle factory in the Mouski. Closer inspection of these blocks, however, showed that they had provided something more than the means of manufacturing candles. As the photos will show, they had served to cover the tins of heroin in a close-fitting overcoat and had thus succeeded in getting past the Customs. The total weight of these broken fragments of wax was found to be 379 kilos, and the weight of wax needed to cover one of the nine tins found on MEYERS was estimated at 3 kilos. From this it may be calculated that some 126 kilos of heroin were smuggled through the Customs in this manner. Assuming that HALPERN received, say, L.E. 100 per kilo for the 117 kilos (*i.e.* 126 less the 9 kilos seized) the value of the transaction works out at the nice sum of L.E. 11,700.

It will be remembered that the name of HALPERN was mentioned in the case of FRIEDMANN, CHASKES and GLICKMANN reported elsewhere in these pages, and he and his wife were actually arrested in Vienna early in March of this year, when a C.N.I.B. officer went there to co-operate with the Austrian Police in this case.

P.S.—As we go to print we are able to report that the trial of the two persons accused in this case has been completed. A sentence of 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000 has been passed against each of them. The sentence in regard to MICHEL HALPERN was in default.

Hashish from Syria.

It was stated on page 17 of the Annual Report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for the year 1929 that "the drastic but welcome action on the part of the French Haut Commissaire cannot be calculated owing to the large stocks of hashish of the 1928 and 1927 crops still held by the smuggling fraternity."

It is not out of place now to mention that during the year about 12,435 kilos of contraband hashish have been seized, representing a value of roughly L.E. 187,000 to the Egyptian smugglers.

The following circular made by the Lebanon Minister of Justice appeared in the local press of Lebanon in March 1930 :—

“It has been brought to notice that certain Courts in many cases showed leniency in the application of the Arrêté No. 3312 relative to cannabis cultivation, manufacture of hashish and opium, trafficking and smuggling of same.

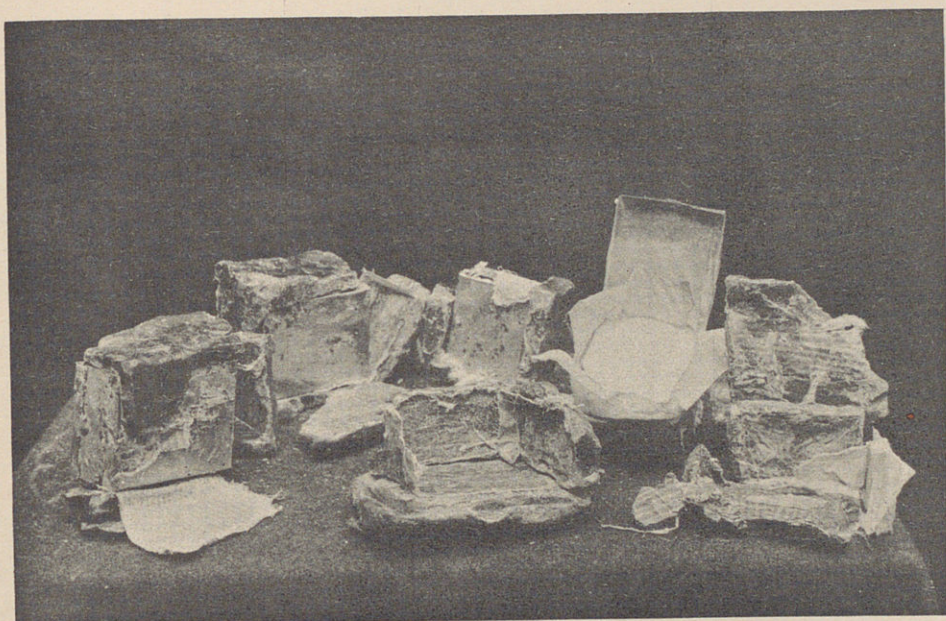
“As the International Conventions have prohibited cultivation, manufacture and trafficking in cannabis and as the consequence of such offences are so prejudicial morally and materially that this Ministry has previously recommended that the severest penalties should be inflicted on the offenders, it is therefore herein directed that these offences should be severely dealt with so as to get rid of this evil.”

The catalogue of important smugglers of hashish, compiled by this Bureau has been effectively instrumental during the year in preventing well-known smugglers of Syrian origin from getting their passports viséd for Egypt and depriving smugglers of Egyptian origin from the Egyptian laissez-passer which they held.

In spite of everything, large quantities of Syrian hashish continue to arrive in Egypt and renewed energy on the part of the Mandatory Authorities will be necessary if the growing is to be prevented of the one paying crop in Syria.

The vigilance of the French authorities in the Lebanon is strikingly attested by the fact that cannabis indica seed which used to be sold at 10 Syrian piastres per oke has now gone up to 30 piastres per oke. As to the plant itself, there are reported to be a few distant regions where during 1930 cultivation has been clandestinely carried on and where immature crops have been hurriedly gathered before the arrival of the commission charged with the special duty of destroying hashish crops. In all it is estimated that this may amount to 2,000 okes to which must be added 4,000 okes believed to have been brought down south from Hama.

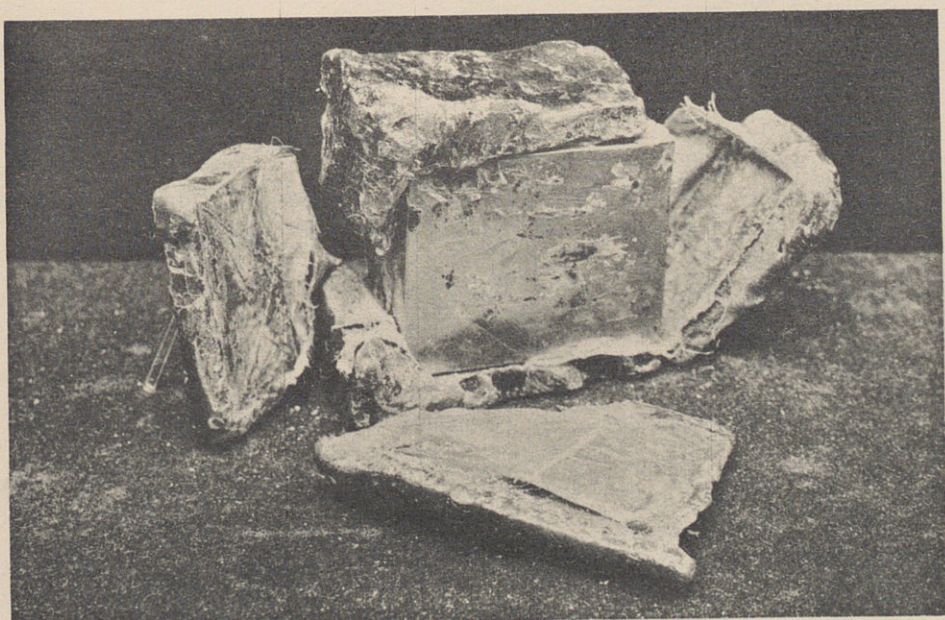
Old stocks still existing are believed to amount to around 22,000 okes but this figure must be accepted with caution, as reliable information is naturally difficult to obtain on this subject.



صورة علب صفيح كانت مخبأة في قطع من الإجماع وداخل كل منها كيلو جرام هيروين

Boîtes renfermant un kilogramme d'héroïne dissimulés dans de blocs de cire.

Tins containing one kilo of heroin concealed in wax blocks.



صورة كتلة من الإجماع كسر جزء منها لأظهار العلبه الصفيح المخبأة

Bloc de cire, brisé en partie pour montrer la boîte cachée.

Block of wax partly broken to show tin concealed.

In any case, the French authorities may assert with every justification that the Bekaa has this year contributed a negligible quantity to this stock in comparison with previous years and dealers are already beginning to raise their prices considerably. The situation shows every sign of improving even further by the end of 1931.

An unusual incident.

About 1 p.m. on August 1st, 1930, Dr. Achille Angelidis, a Medical Officer of the Port of Alexandria, passed by the office of the Detective Force of the Customs and asked a detective whether the Officer in charge of the said Detective Force and his Assistant were present or not. On being informed by the detective that they were not present, he went away. The detective, however, returned but in an obvious state of nerves which raised the suspicion of the detective. The detective stopped him and told him that the Officer in charge of the Secret Force was now in his office, but Dr. Angelidis said that he did not want to see him. The detective then persuaded him to come with him to the office where Dr. Angelidis confessed that he possessed some narcotics which he wished to smuggle and begged the detective to assist him. Offering him a sum of £400 as a bribe, the detective took the money offered and reported the case by telephone to the Officer in charge of the Detective Force who came and took Dr. Angelidis to the office of the local Director of Customs who directed one of his assistants to search him with the assistance of the Officer of the Detective Force. On being searched, a packet weighing 500 grammes of morphine were found concealed around his waist. The necessary T.V. was drawn up accordingly and a copy of it was forwarded to the Parquet.

The Customs Commission of Alexandria sentenced him to a fine of £10. The result of analysis was positive and the Parquet then put him under arrest to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION AGAINST SMUGGLING.

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY THE BUREAU IN PREVENTION OF
SMUGGLING—NAVIGATION COMPANIES—CUSTOMS CLEARING
AGENTS—CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION—NOTE ON "TRANSIT" AND
"TRANSHIPMENT."

Difficulties experienced by the Bureau in Prevention of Smuggling.

An unusual incident.

About 1 p.m. on August 19th, 1930, Dr. ACHEL ANGILIDIS, a Medical Officer of the Port of Alexandria, passed by the office of the Officer i/c of the Detective Force of the Customs Guard and asked a detective whether the Officer i/c of the said Detective Force and his Assistant were present or not. On being informed by the detective that they were not present, he went away. Twenty minutes later, he returned but in an obvious state of nerves which raised the suspicion of the detective. The detective stopped him and told him that the Officer i/c of the Secret Force was now in his office, but Dr. ANGILIDIS said that he did not want to see him. The detective then persuaded him to come with him to the office where Dr. ANGILIDIS confessed that he possessed some narcotics which he wished to smuggle and begged the detective to assist him, offering him a sum of L.E. 12 as bribe. The detective took the money offered and reported the case by telephone to the officer i/c of the Detective Force who came at once and took Dr. ANGILIDIS to the office of the local Director of Customs, who directed one of his assistants to search him with the assistance of the officer of the Detective Force.

On being searched, 5 packets, weighing 500 grammes of morphine were found concealed around his waist.

The necessary P.V. was drawn up accordingly and a copy of it was forwarded to the Parquet.

The Customs Commission of Alexandria sentenced him to a fine of L.E. 10.

The result of analysis was positive and the Parquet, therefore, put him under arrest to await his trial before the Criminal Courts.

This doctor made opposition on September 9th, 1930 to the arrest order, but in view of a request from the Bureau that he should not be released for fear he should slip away to Europe, his opposition was refused and an order was given for the maintenance of his arrest. Though possessing a Greek name, the doctor in question is an Egyptian subject.

Dr. ANGELIDIS was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of 200 pounds and also to another two months for attempting to bribe the policeman who arrested him.

03	103	008.7	TOTAL
----	-----	-------	-------

Navigation Companies.

A very large amount of smuggling is carried on by practically every steamship line touching Egypt. The methods of procedure may be divided roughly into four classes:—

- (a) Individual smuggling of small quantities by means of passengers and ships' crews.
- (b) Systematic smuggling, in which ships' crews are in league with smugglers at the ports of call.
- (c) Drugs consigned "in transit" by firms in Europe, Istamboul Smyrna, etc., whereby the steamship lines become involuntary accomplices.
- (d) Collusion of the crews with traffickers whereby the former acting under definite orders change the contents of cases en route, *i.e.* removing the drugs which are then hidden in various parts of the ship and replacing the contents of cases with old boots, rags and any other rubbish.

In no single case has it ever been found that the owners of steamship lines are in any way implicated in or connive at this traffic. On the contrary, the Bureau has always found that companies are ever ready to give all the help possible to stamp out the traffic when specific cases have been brought to their notice.

To give some idea of the smuggling which takes place through steamships it may be mentioned that from December 1929 to November 1930 the quantity of drugs seized totalled :—

	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.
Hashish	7,328	808	50
Opium	467	356	—
Heroin	3	400	—
Morphine	—	520	—
Cocaine	—	120	—
TOTAL ...	7,800	204	50

Much smuggling—especially of hashish—takes place on the lines plying between Egypt, Syria and Istamboul.

White drugs are consigned “in transit” and smuggled in small quantities by individuals on the lines plying between Marseilles-Piraeus-Egypt, and also on the express line Italy-Trieste-Egypt.

The method adopted to fight this state of affairs by the Bureau has been to enlist the aid of owners, and with their permission to display on ships of their lines printed notices in three or more languages offering immediate rewards for information leading to seizure of drugs or arrest of traffickers ; the information has to be given to the Captain of the ship who communicates by wirelesses with the owners and the information is passed on telegraphically by them to the Bureau for action.

The above system has only recently been inaugurated and it is too early yet to say with what success it will meet.

Following is a detailed statement of seizure on steamships, etc.

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COAST-GUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.
From 1-12-1929 to 30-11-1930.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Nature and weight of drug seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.	
2-12-1929	Port Said ...	—	—	Hashish ...	47	900	—	In water.
13-11-1929	" ...	—	—	" ...	200	570	—	At coast.
7-12-1929	" ...	Felucca ...	—	" ...	12	630	—	—
9-12-1929	" ...	—	—	" ...	45	120	—	In water.
30-11-1929	Alexandria	Unknown ...	—	Opium ...	1	40	—	—
15-12-1929	" ...	Rachid ...	Khedivial Mail Line	Hashish ...	1	600	—	—
17-12-1929	" ...	" ...	" ...	Opium ...	1	150	—	—
17-12-1929	" ...	" ...	" ...	Hashish ...	1	330	—	—
26-12-1929	" ...	Belbeis ...	" ...	" ...	—	380	—	—
18- 1-1930	" ...	Rachid ...	" ...	" ...	1	300	—	—
22- 1-1930	Port Said ...	Launch ...	" ...	" ...	—	650	—	—
3- 1-1930	Alexandria ...	Mariette Pacha	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	" ...	—	305	—	—
Unknown ...	Port Said ...	Graz ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	" ...	77	400	—	—
19- 1-1930	" ...	Belbeis ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	129	627	—	—
4-12-1929	" ...	Celio ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	" ...	15	770	—	—
16- 1-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	108	—	—	—
24- 2-1930	Alexandria ...	Comtesse de Flan-dres ...	Soc. Anonyme Belge d'Ar-mement et Navigation	" ...	23	600	—	In water.
Unknown ...	" ...	Corean Prince ...	Messrs. Furness (Egypte Ltd.) Alexandria ...	" ...	56	700	—	—
26- 1-1930	" ...	Goncopoulo ...	—	" ...	—	675	—	—
8- 3-1930	" ...	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	3	340	—	—
26- 2-1930	" ...	Dacia ...	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain ...	" ...	1	400	—	—
28- 3-1930	Port Said ...	Bilkas ...	" ...	Heroin ...	—	200	—	—
26-12-1929	Alexandria ...	—	—	Hashish ...	98	720	—	—
8- 1-1930	" ...	Celio ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	Opium ...	26	215	—	In water.
3-12-1929	" ...	Rachid ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	18	800	—	—
12- 1-1930	" ...	Roda ...	" ...	Opium ...	29	—	—	—
12- 1-1930	" ...	Bulgarian Steamer	—	Hashish ...	1	200	—	—
13- 1-1930	" ...	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	25	800	—	—
20- 1-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	18	700	—	—
25- 1-1930	Rosetta ...	—	—	" ...	10	350	—	—
31- 3-1930	Alexandria ...	Unknown steamer	—	Hashish ...	37	100	—	In water.
2- 2-1930	Port Said ...	—	—	Opium ...	3	940	—	—
4- 2-1930	Alexandria ...	Roda ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	1	730	—	Near coast.
10- 2-1930	" ...	Bilkas ...	" ...	" ...	1	680	—	—
13- 2-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	13	690	—	In water.
13- 2-1930	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	5	350	—	—
19- 2-1930	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	4	500	—	—
22- 2-1930	Port Said ...	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	2	750	—	—
21- 2-1930	" ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	3	674	—	In water.
26- 2-1930	Damietta ...	Motor boat ...	—	" ...	31	500	—	—
25- 2-1930	Alexandria ...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	" ...	44	675	—	—
25- 2-1930	" ...	Rachid ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	8	760	—	—
26- 2-1930	" ...	Rachid ...	" ...	" ...	2	700	—	—
27- 2-1930	" ...	Roumania ...	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain ...	" ...	2	700	—	—
1- 3-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	1	480	—	—
2- 3-1930	" ...	Mariette Pacha ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	" ...	41	430	—	In water.
4- 2-1930	" ...	Roda ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	1	—	—	—
7- 3-1930	Port Said ...	Belbeis ...	" ...	Hashish ...	2	970	—	—
7- 3-1930	Alexandria	—	—	" ...	3	910	—	—
9- 3-1930	" ...	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	402	—	—	At coast.
24- 2-1930	Suez ...	—	—	" ...	1	400	—	—
				" ...	5	535	—	In water.

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COAST-GUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC. (contd.).
From 1-12-1929 to 30-11-1930.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Nature and weight of drug seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.	
11- 3-1930	Alexandria ...	Rachid ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	2	665	—	—
22- 3-1930	" ...	Boat Wadi el Nil	—	" ...	474	820	—	—
23- 3-1930	" ...	Rachid ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	—	970	—	—
24- 3-1930	" ...	" ...	" ...	Opium ...	1	680	—	—
				Opium ...	—	615	—	—
				Hashish ...	1	240	—	—
24- 3-1930	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	1	900	—	In water.
26- 3-1930	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	—	670	—	"
28- 3-1930	Port Said ...	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	2	820	—	"
2- 4-1930	Menzala ...	—	—	" ...	98	720	—	—
5- 4-1930	Alexandria ...	Belbeis ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	55	950	—	In water.
7- 4-1930	" ...	Lotus ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	" ...	27	700	—	—
11- 4-1930	Port Said ...	Graz ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	Opium ...	1	655	—	—
				Hashish ...	57	400	—	Thrown into water.
12- 4-1930	" ...	Belbeis ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	3	910	—	—
13- 4-1930	Alexandria ...	French Steamer...	—	" ...	73	300	—	—
17- 4-1930	Port Said ...	—	—	" ...	396	730	—	In water.
20- 4-1930	Alexandria ...	—	—	Hashish ...	10	—	—	"
26- 4-1930	" ...	Pierre Loti ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	17	250	—	"
				Opium ...	—	530	—	—
3- 5-1930	" ...	Helwan ...	Lloyd Triestino...	Hashish ...	13	770	—	—
7- 5-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	49	105	—	In water.
5- 5-1930	" ...	Lotus ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	2	20	—	—
12- 4-1930	Port Said ...	Felucca ...	—	Hashish ...	39	750	—	—
5- 3-1930	Alexandria ...	Roumania ...	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain...	" ...	—	1	—	—
10- 2-1930	" ...	Felucca ...	—	Opium ...	—	150	—	—
3- 2-1930	" ...	Galata ...	Deutch Levant Orient Line, Hambourg ...	Hashish ...	31	350	—	—
26- 2-1930	" ...	Rachid ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	—	172	—	—
20-12-1929	" ...	Helwan ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	Hashish ...	—	160	—	—
20- 3-1930	Port Said ...	Graz ...	" ...	" ...	56	500	—	—
18- 3-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	39	20	—	In water.
14- 3-1930	" ...	Roda ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	—	100	—	—
30- 5-1930	" ...	Felucca ...	—	" ...	5	490	—	—
5- 6-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	122	500	—	At coast.
4- 6-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	191	760	—	In water.
25- 4-1930	Alexandria ...	Pierre Loti ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	—	205	—	—
26- 5-1930	Suez ...	Rachid ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	7	355	—	—
26- 5-1930	" ...	" ...	" ...	Hashish ...	10	800	—	—
5- 6-1930	Port Said ...	—	—	" ...	46	90	—	In water.
31- 5-1930	Suez ...	Felucca ...	—	" ...	11	865	—	—
7- 6-1930	Port Said ...	" ...	—	" ...	—	15	50	—
21- 6-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	32	—	—	In water.
27- 6-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	273	—	—	"
2- 7-1930	Damietta ...	—	—	" ...	111	790	—	Near coast.
1- 4-1930	Suez ...	Rachid ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	1	323	—	—
9- 6-1930	Alexandria ...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	" ...	4	530	—	—
5- 5-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	398	640	—	In water.
7- 5-1930	" ...	—	—	" ...	87	—	—	Near coast.
14- 5-1930	" ...	Helouan ...	Lloyd Triestino...	" ...	9	970	—	—
14- 5-1930	" ...	" ...	" ...	Opium ...	21	350	—	—
17- 5-1930	" ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	51	670	—	—
17- 5-1930	" ...	" ...	" ...	Hashish ...	13	370	—	—
17- 5-1930	" ...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	" ...	19	600	—	—
17 5-1930	" ...	Andros ...	Deutch Levant Orient Line, Hambourg ...	" ...	36	515	—	—

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COAST-GUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC. (contd.).
From 1 12 1929 to 30-11-1930.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Nature and weight of drug seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.	
18- 5-1930	Alexandria...	—	—	Hashish ...	66	—	—	In wa'er.
25- 5-1930	"	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	"	10	80	—	—
24- 5-1930	"	"	"	Opium ...	1	80	—	—
20- 5-1930	Port Said ...	—	—	Hashish ...	14	675	—	In water.
30- 5-1930	"	Belbeis ...	Khedivial Mail Line...	"	5	213	—	—
1- 6-1930	Alexandria...	Khed. Mail Steamer ...	"	"	5	450	—	—
1- 6-1930	"	Belbeis ...	"	Opium ...	—	134	—	—
3- 6-1930	Port Said ...	—	—	Hashish ...	13	370	—	Near coast.
4- 6-1930	Alexandria...	—	—	"	53	100	—	In water.
5- 6-1930	"	—	—	"	39	200	—	"
3- 6-1930	"	—	—	"	77	300	—	"
2- 6-1930	"	River Hudson ...	American and Levant Line	"	4	650	—	—
7- 6-1930	"	—	—	Opium ...	13	350	—	In water.
8- 6-1930	"	—	—	Hashish ...	6	670	—	"
7- 6-1930	Port Said ...	—	—	"	19	750	—	"
9- 6-1930	Alexandria...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	"	7	860	—	—
9- 6-1930	"	—	—	"	8	385	—	In water.
9- 6-1930	"	—	—	Opium ...	12	150	—	"
14- 6-1930	"	Khed. Mail Steamer ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	3	750	—	—
15- 6-1930	"	—	—	"	6	050	—	In water.
18- 6-1930	"	Jules Henri ...	Cie. Française de Navires Citernes ...	"	16	800	—	—
23- 6-1930	"	Mariette Pacha ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	3	120	—	—
21- 6-1930	Alexandria...	Lotus ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Hashish ...	—	990	—	—
20- 6-1930	"	"	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	1	30	—	—
1- 7-1930	"	Belbeis ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	"	5	830	—	—
1- 7-1930	"	Jules Henri ...	Cie. Française de Navires Citernes ...	"	—	75	—	—
1- 7-1930	"	"	Cie. Française de Navires Citernes ...	Hashish ...	—	1	—	—
1- 7-1930	"	Pierre Loti ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	24	560	—	—
1- 7-1930	"	Ettiki (Greek) ...	Greek Coastal Line ...	Hashish ...	97	340	—	—
4- 7-1930	"	Angkor (French)	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	—	900	—	—
9- 7-1930	"	—	—	"	22	300	—	In water.
9- 7-1930	"	—	—	Hashish ...	122	570	—	"
11- 7-1930	"	Helouan ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	Heroin ...	3	100	—	—
14- 7-1930	"	Lotus ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	—	250	—	—
13- 7-1930	"	"	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	"	—	220	—	—
13- 7-1930	"	Boulak ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	"	3	700	—	—
15- 7-1930	"	"	"	Hashish ...	—	985	—	—
14- 7-1930	"	Lotus ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	—	200	—	—
14- 7-1930	"	Belbeis ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	1	300	—	—
19- 7-1930	"	Lamartine ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	—	440	—	—
17- 7-1930	"	—	—	Hashish ...	—	210	—	In water.
21- 7-1930	"	Providence ...	Fabre Line ...	"	15	200	—	—
23- 7-1930	"	—	—	"	—	460	—	In water.
25- 7-1930	"	—	—	"	198	570	—	"
24- 5-1930	"	Umbria (Italian)	Sitmar Line ...	"	13	250	—	—
27- 7-1930	"	Boulac ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	"	1	230	—	—
5- 4-1930	"	—	—	"	12	600	—	Near coast.
5- 4-1930	"	—	—	"	64	500	—	"
8- 6-1930	"	—	—	Opium ...	12	150	—	In water.
6- 8-1930	Port Said ...	Boat ...	—	Hashish ...	198	—	—	—
26- 8-1930	Suez ...	—	—	Opium ...	2	500	—	In water.

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COAST-GUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC. (contd.).
From 1-12-1929 to 30-11-1930.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belong.	Nature and weight of drug seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.	
11-10-1930	Alexandria	Diana	—	Hashish	4	730	—	—
27-7-1930	"	Boulac	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	40	—	—
31-7-1930	"	—	—	Hashish	46	—	—	In water.
29-7-1930	"	Syrian Prince	Messrs. Furness (Egypt), Ltd., Alexandria	"	9	270	—	—
29-7-1930	"	Boulac	Khedivial Mail Line	"	2	830	—	—
3-8-1930	Port Said	—	—	"	9	60	—	In water.
4-8-1930	Damietta	—	—	"	101	780	—	"
4-8-1930	"	—	—	"	122	70	—	"
5-8-1930	Alexandria	Turkish Steamship	—	Opium	1	440	—	—
5-8-1930	"	Gumhuriyet	Turkish Mail Line	Hashish	4	880	—	—
August, 1930	Port Said	—	—	"	206	530	—	In water.
9-8-1930	"	—	—	"	139	600	—	"
11-8-1930	Alexandria	Boulac	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	335	—	—
10-8-1930	"	—	—	"	40	500	—	In water.
13-8-1930	"	Felucca	—	"	16	700	—	—
12-8-1930	"	Ismir	Turkish Mail Line	"	17	200	—	—
12-8-1930	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	445	—	—
12-8-1930	"	"	"	"	10	80	—	—
12-8-1930	"	"	"	Hashish	8	60	—	—
14-8-1930	"	—	—	"	4	530	—	In water.
19-8-1930	"	—	—	"	—	200	—	"
19-8-1930	"	—	—	Morphine	—	520	—	"
23-8-1930	"	—	—	Hashish	9	400	—	"
6-7-1930	Rosetta	—	—	"	45	—	—	"
25-8-1930	Alexandria	—	—	"	—	250	—	"
28-8-1930	"	—	—	"	34	100	—	"
28-8-1930	"	—	—	"	13	300	—	"
31-8-1930	"	—	—	"	—	—	—	—
3-9-1930	"	Boulac	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	1	260	—	—
7-9-1930	"	Rachid	"	Hashish	6	—	—	—
7-9-1930	"	"	"	"	—	12	—	—
8-9-1930	"	—	—	"	—	245	—	In water.
8-9-1930	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	740	—	—
10-9-1930	"	Ismir	Turkish Mail Line	"	7	810	—	—
Sept., 1930	Borollos	—	—	"	14	—	—	In water.
"	"	—	—	"	15	—	—	"
"	"	—	—	"	14	400	—	"
"	"	—	—	"	15	—	—	"
"	"	—	—	"	—	150	—	—
21-9-1930	Alexandria	Rachid	Khedivial Mail Line	"	18	890	—	In water.
23-9-1930	Port Said	—	—	"	5	680	—	"
23-9-1930	"	—	—	"	—	—	—	—
23-9-1930	Alexandria	Angkor	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria	Opium	51	—	—	—
26-9-1930	"	Lamartine	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria	"	1	975	—	—
27-9-1930	"	"	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria	"	2	470	—	—
28-9-1930	"	Mariette Pacha	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria	"	—	745	—	—
29-9-1930	"	Gumhuriyet	Turkish Mail Line	Hashish	20	780	—	—
30-9-1930	"	Ege	"	"	—	650	—	—
4-10-1930	"	Sailing vessel	—	Opium	—	350	—	—
6-10-1930	Port Said	—	—	Hashish	1	190	—	—
6-10-1930	Alexandria	—	—	"	9	295	—	In water.
6-10-1930	"	—	—	"	30	700	—	"
10-10-1930	"	Pierre Loti	Cie. Messageries Maritime, Alexandria	"	10	800	—	"
8-10-1930	"	—	—	Opium	—	540	—	—
19-10-1930	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Hashish	15	—	—	In water.
20-10-1930	"	Rachid	"	Opium	2	550	—	—
21-10-1930	Port Said	Kamla	—	Hashish	69	710	—	—
21-10-1930	Alexandria	Rachid	Khedivial Mail Line	"	1	320	—	—
24-10-1930	Port Said	—	—	"	—	325	—	—
24-10-1930	"	—	—	Opium	31	745	—	In water.
24-10-1930	"	—	—	"	19	460	—	"
15-10-1930	Alexandria	Egitto	Puglia Line	"	55	—	—	—

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COAST-GUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC. (contd.).
From 1-12-1929 to 30-11-1930.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Nature and weight of drug seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.	
29-10-1930	Alexandria...	—	—	Hashish ...	2	700	—	In water.
3-11-1930	"	Angkor ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	11	900	—	—
2-11-1930	"	"	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	"	—	750	—	—
3-11-1930	"	Ismir ...	Turkish Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	—	330	—	—
Nov., 1930	Borollos ...	—	—	Opium ...	5	600	—	In water.
				Hashish ...	150	485	—	"
7-11-1930	Alexandria...	Pierre Loti ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Cocaine ...	—	120	—	—
7-11-1930	"	"	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	6	730	—	—
9-11-1930	"	—	—	"	1	300	—	In water.
10-11-1930	"	—	—	Hashish ...	9	900	—	—
10-11-1930	"	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	1	230	—	"
11-11-1930	"	Roda ...	"	Hashish ...	—	990	—	—
18-11-1930	"	—	—	"	—	970	—	In water.
19-11-1930	Canal ...	Felucca ...	—	"	—	677	—	—
20-11-1930	Alexandria...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes, Alexandria ...	Opium ...	7	930	—	—
				Opium ...	29	160	—	In water.
25-11-1930	"	—	—	Hashish ...	15	890	—	"
25-11-1930	"	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	1	245	—	—
26-11-1930	Canal ...	"	"	Hashish ...	3	870	—	—
27-11-1930	Alexandria...	Vessel ...	"	Opium ...	1	310	—	—
27-11-1930	"	Felucca ...	—	Hashish ...	1	560	—	—
				"	11	705	—	—
TOTAL ...					7800	204	50	

viz :—

	In water or at coast.			On board vessels.			TOTAL.		
	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.
Hashish ...	4,827	909	—	2,500	899	50	7,328	808	50
Opium ...	166	45	—	301	311	—	467	356	—
Heroin ...	—	—	—	3	400	—	3	400	—
Morphine	—	520	—	—	—	—	—	520	—
Cocaine ...	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	120	—
	4,994	474	—	2,805	730	50	7,800	204	50

Customs Clearing Agents.

As mentioned last year, there can be no disputing the desirability of altering the conditions so as to allow only reputable firms to clear goods from the Customs, and to refuse licences to private individuals whoever they may be. It is further recommended that a cash guarantee be required to be paid in advance by such firms in respect of each person employed by them as a clearing agent and that the present cash guarantee of L.E. 100 mentioned in Article 26 be doubled at least, and that no personal guarantees be accepted.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

Case No. 39 Customs.—Seizure of a Straw Basket containing Hashish.

A Palestinian on arrival submitted a straw basket for inspection at the Customs. The official in charge noticed that there was a stiff matter in the bottom of the basket. He burst open a part of the bottom and then found that hashish was hidden there weighing 2 kilogrammes and 570 grammes. Another similar basket was also seized containing 2 kilogrammes and 620 grammes.

Case No. 529.—Smuggling of Opium.

A Customs detective saw one of the crew of the s.s. "Lotus" leaving the ship with a bandage on his arm as if he were wounded. The detective suspected him and on searching him he found under the bandage a quantity of opium weighing 1 kilogramme and 30 grammes.

Case No. 1036.—Smuggling of Hashish in Barrels containing Olives.

Information was supplied by the Coast-guard Administration that there was a quantity of opium in a barrel containing olives in a consignment of eight barrels numbered 1 to 8 and marked "S.M." coming from Smyrna.

On September 18th, 1930, two persons appeared to claim the barrels. They tried to gain one of the Customs officials to their side and this official pretended agreeing with them. The barrel containing the opium was the barrel No. 8, and the trick resorted to by them for smuggling was as follows :—

One of the smugglers went to Smyrna to consign from there four barrels containing olives numbered 7 to 10 and bearing the same mark "S.M." as the previous eight. The four barrels arrived and were stored in the same Dépôt containing the original eight. Having cleared the four barrels from the Customs, the smugglers withdrew the barrel No. 8 containing the opium of the old consignment instead of barrel No. 8 of the new consignment.

The smugglers were arrested and the barrel was found to contain 55 kilogrammes of opium.

There are several other cases where large quantities of hashish were found concealed in the baggage of travellers or concealed in specially made boxes or valises or mixed up with other articles.

NOTE ON TRANSIT AND TRANSHIPMENT.

Transit.

Goods may be shipped by consignors to a destination with the intention of reshipping goods to a second destination at a later date. The Bill of Lading is made out to the first port, where the goods are delivered by the Shipping Company, or their Agents, to the importer, who warehouses the goods in the Customs area "in bond." They remain within the Customs area as goods which have not paid duty, and may so remain, in Egypt for instance, for a period of three years. During this period the importer may reship them to another destination or may rail them in sealed trucks under Customs supervision across the land frontiers into another State. For commercial purposes

the benefit of this system is that it allows a merchant to accumulate goods under Customs supervision as a centre for distribution to neighbouring countries. The owner may also draw them from bond for local consumption in the first country of destination, but naturally can only do so after duty is paid and after examination of goods by Customs. If the goods are re-exported from bond to a second destination, Customs have technically the right to thoroughly examine the goods, but in practice *they do not do so as they are disinterested from a revenue point of view*. Alexandria has a large and growing trade of this nature. It is the depôt for the Eastern Mediterranean.

Transhipment.

Transhipment differs from transit in that the goods are carried on a Through Bill of Lading to final destination. It arises from the fact that an exporter may wish to send goods to a destination to which there is not a direct line of steamers running. In this case the Shipping Company, or Carrier, undertakes at some convenient port to reship the goods to final destination. Port Said is an example.

Here goods may be unshipped, loaded on barges, or landed into the warehouses, pending the arrival of a steamer to carry them to destination. Technically such goods do not enter the country for home consumption, but if consignee is prepared to sacrifice a portion of the freight already paid, there is no reason why the goods should not be transferred from a Transhipment status to that of Importation in the ordinary way. In this case the goods must naturally pass into the hands of the Customs as Import goods and be subject to their examination. The Customs control over goods in Transhipment is necessarily superficial.

From the above, it will be realised that either of these two systems furnishes a fruitful field of operation for the smuggling fraternity.

The very fact that the Customs Administration is not fiscally interested in transit merchandise must naturally engender a spirit of unconcern, shall we say, in the treatment administered to such merchandise during its temporary sojourn in bond. Opportunities will occur, and are constantly discovered by smugglers, for access to merchandise of this nature during the process of off-loading, handling by stevedores, removal on barges and other occasions. The inscription

of bills of lading to "bearer" enables persons put up and provided with funds by the smugglers to become the legal owners of such merchandise and to give orders for its movement. On several occasions where transit merchandise suspected of containing concealed drugs has been opened for examination by Customs Authorities it has been found to have already been tampered with and presumably "milked" of its illicit contents.

CHAPTER III.—PRESENT SITUATION IN EGYPT.

PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION—TRAFFICKERS AND SEIZURES—NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS—AGES AND PROFESSIONS OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS IN TRADE.

Prevalence of Narcotic addiction.

Last year an attempt was made to form an estimate of the number of drug addicts in two provinces by taking the exact figure for a number of villages of persons in prison under the Drug Law and adding it to an estimated figure of drug addicts in the same villages.

The estimated figure cannot of course be taken as accurate. On the other hand local officials would be more likely to underestimate than overestimate and last year's estimation was taken as somewhere very near the truth.

The same calculation has been made again this year in the same villages in the same way and the results show a considerable reduction in addiction. Here though it is probably necessary to be cautious and bear in mind the natural desire of the local official to show a diminution.

Twenty two towns were taken in Sharqīya Province and five in Minya and the comparative results are as follows :—

Year.	Province.	In prison.	Estimated.	Proportion to population.
1928-1929	Sharqīya	308	6,800	4 %
1929-1930	„	353	5,058	2.7%
	DIFFERENCE	+45	-1,742	-1.3%
1928-1929	Minya	362	3,290	4 %
1929-1930	Minya	339	1,475	1.7%
	DIFFERENCE	-23	-1,815	-2.3%

Under addicts are included *hashish* as well as heroin addicts. The Sharqiya figures showed the estimated number of *hashish* and heroin addicts separately and as such are interesting:—

	Hashish.	Heroin.	TOTAL.
1928-1929	2,875	3,925	= 6,800
1929-1930	2,696	2,362	= 5,058
DIFFERENCE	--179	--1,563	--1,742

Assuming the figures to represent approximately the true situation, this means that the reduction is chiefly in the heroin as opposed to *hashish* addiction.

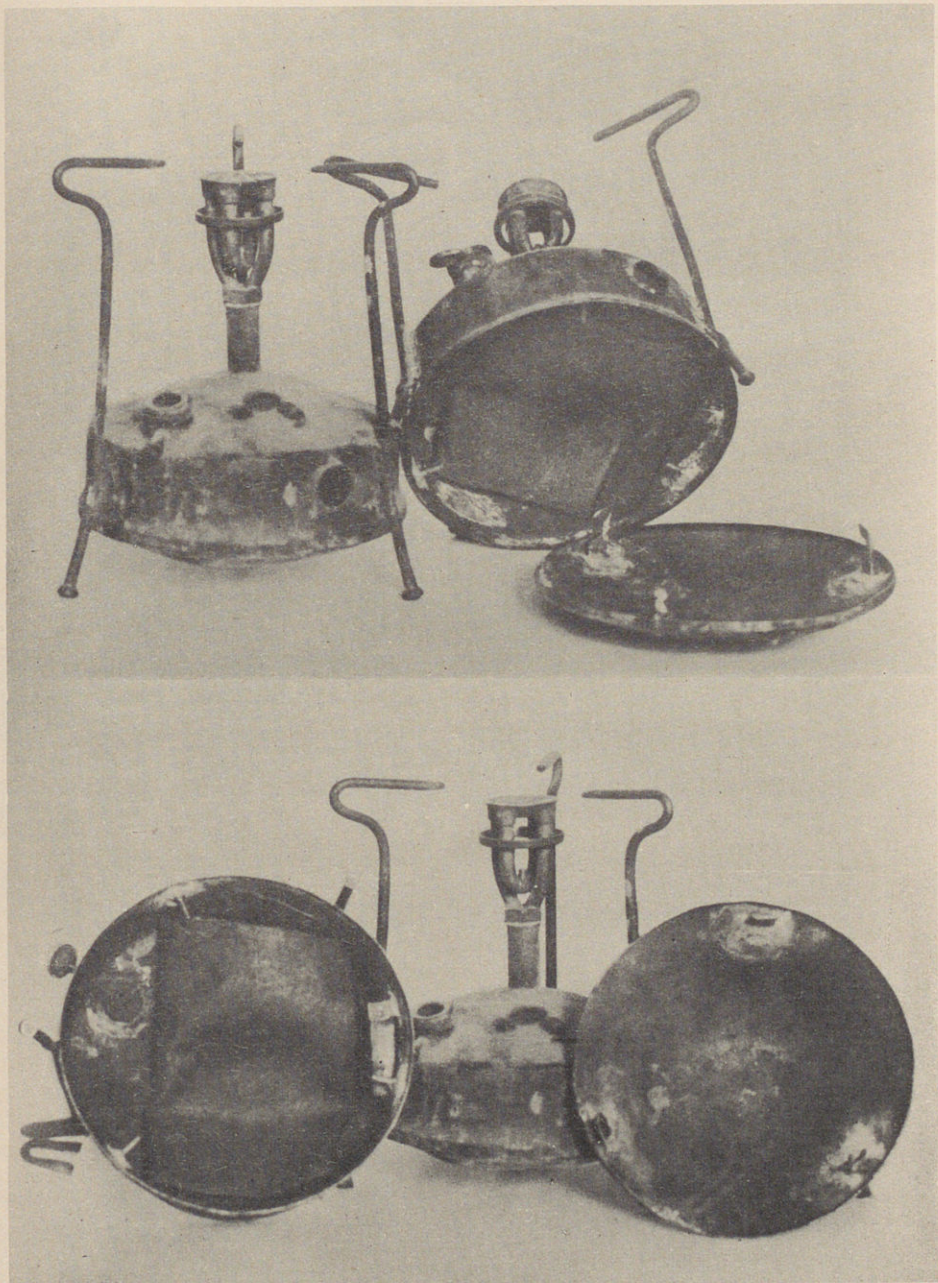
The official Prison figures supplied by the Prisons Department, as shown in Chapter IV., give us the same general result.

Traffickers and seizures.

The total number of persons who have been reported to be trafficking in narcotics during the period from December 1st, 1929 up to the end of November 1930 is 3,128. The number reported during the period from June 16th, 1929 to end of November 1929 (*i.e.* 5½ months) was 1,614. It is not possible to draw a comparison for a corresponding period as the records of the Bureau, as far as the number of traffickers is concerned, only begin from June 16th, 1929.

The following table shows the kinds and quantities seized in every Governorate and Province of the country during the last 12 months as compared with the previous year less the month of December 1928 for which no records exist.

1928-1929	3,128	1,614	1,514
1929-1930	3,128	1,614	1,514
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0



وابورغاز ذوقاعدة مصطنعة كما يستعمله تاجر قطاعي لتخبئة مواد مخدرة

Réchaud à fond détachable détenu par des marchands au détail.

Stove with false bottom as used by a retailer.

YEARLY RETURN

Showing kind and quantity of Narcotics seized in Egypt during the Period from December 1st, 1929 up to November 30th, 1930.

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments.	Cocaine.			Heroin.			Opium.			Hashish.			Manzûl.(1)			Other Narcotics.(2)			TOTAL.			Number of accused.	Remarks.	
	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kind.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.			Centi- gramme.
GOVERNORATE :—																								
Cairo	—	174	39	26	894	35	1	194	02	37	256	29	90	988	14	—	—	120	06	156	627	25	3556	(1) Manzûl
Alexandria	—	422	15	7	051	79	470	803	—	4753	363	01·5	15	382	80·3	—	1	805	47	5248	828	22·8	2195	consists of a
Port Said	—	12	95·5	—	160	90	33	483	32·8	3083	394	48	4	429	22	—	—	2	29	3121	483	17·3	432	mixture of ha-
Suez	—	—	—	—	101	03·5	13	469	04	30	949	07	—	—	—	—	—	22	11	44	541	25·5	99	shish, dryspices
Damietta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448	555	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448	555	45	18	and herbs.
PROVINCE :—																								
Menufiya	—	—	—	—	403	60	—	723	62	5	937	10	3	604	78	—	2	600	—	13	269	10	321	(2) This co-
Kaliubiya	—	57	17	—	389	60	—	320	23·5	7	586	27	1	237	36	—	—	161	30	9	751	93·5	214	column includes:
Sharkiya	—	—	—	—	470	18	1	219	01	66	017	77	—	610	15	—	—	155	40·5	68	472	51·5	446	(a) Chocolates
Dakahlîya	—	95	—	—	940	46·5	2	397	11·8	63	333	04·5	7	766	95	—	2	301	79	76	834	36·8	487	mixed with
Gharbiya	2	257	45	5	327	23	33	030	12·5	874	319	78·7	8	946	27	—	—	324	36	924	205	22·2	1452	hashish.
Beheira	—	17	90	1	309	34	—	201	67	72	535	48	8	886	95·5	—	—	113	—	83	014	34·5	393	(b) A mixture
Giza	—	6	18·5	—	760	72·5	—	186	59	11	516	45	—	98	75	—	—	15	75	12	584	45	139	of cocaine
Beni Suef	—	—	—	3	470	84	—	576	64	18	717	73	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	25	950	21	176	and heroin
Faiyûm	—	35	—	—	543	15·5	—	316	62	1	307	67	1	118	—	—	1	261	40	4	547	19·5	171	with kinds
Minia	—	45	28	—	903	40	—	931	10	9	616	32·5	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	11	591	10·5	292	of sulphates.
Assiut	—	59	54·5	2	382	03·5	—	814	71·8	11	390	25	—	887	—	—	3	023	21	18	556	75·8	815	(c) Morphine.
Girga	—	13	91	2	983	61·5	8	535	11	12	478	93·8	—	218	20	—	—	7	10	24	236	87·3	821	
Qena	—	427	60	—	576	65	13	975	33	—	950	62	—	—	—	—	—	604	24	16	531	44	289	
Asswan	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	464	34	—	5	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	470	18	15	
Frontiers Administ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356	55	455	613	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455	970	49	62	
TOTAL	3	589	88·5	54	668	91	590	998	16·4	9964	845	52	144	404	57·8	—	12	517	48·5	10771	1024	54·2	12393	
TOTAL OF 1929	2	614	5·6	80	339	31·1	873	948	82·1	12434	343	52·4	237	644	23·3	—	57	040	5·9	13685	930	0·4	12209	

NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS.

Nature of dealers.		Greek.	British.	Italian.	French.	Egyptian.	Syrian.	Russian.	Persian.	Chinese.	Yongoslave.	Belgian.	Portugese.	Roumanian.	German.	Arminian.	Turkish.	Hungarian.	TOTAL.
Big Dealers	1929	100	25	15	9	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169
	1930	153	56	93	76	52	5	5	1	2	2	—	—	3	4	1	6	2	461
Big Intermediaries ...	1929	2	3	5	2	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	64
	1930	164	2	—	13	134	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	322
Small Dealers	1929	2	1	1	2	1089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,095
	1930	—	—	—	—	2020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,020
Small Intermediaries ...	1929	1	1	—	—	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286
	1930	—	—	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
TOTAL	1929	105	30	21	13	1438	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1,614
	1930	317	58	93	89	2531	5	5	1	3	3	2	1	5	5	1	7	2	3,128

N.B.—1929 figures are for the period from 16-6-1929 to 30-11-1929 and 1930 figures are for the period from 1-12-1929 to 30-11-1930.

Of the above, as will be seen in the Chapter devoted to sentences, the Greek Authorities have consented to the expulsion of 66 out of 80 applied for ; the Italian Authorities to 26 out of 40 applied for ; the French Authorities to 20 out of 30 applied for ; the British Authorities to 11 out of 11 applied for.

Eight other applications were made to other Foreign Authorities two only of which have not yet been decided.

Unemployed	...	...	...
Farmers (Familiars)	...	...	...
Coffee-shop workers	...	...	...
Street Hawkers	...	...	...
Merchants	...	...	...
Carters	...	...	...
Tailors	...	...	...
Land-owners	...	...	...
Chaudhurs	...	...	...
Clerks	...	...	...
Goldsmiths	...	...	...
Publicans	...	...	...
Musicians	...	...	...
Students	...	...	...
Consular Agents	...	...	...
Contractors	...	...	...
Actors	...	...	...
Police	...	...	...
Teachers	...	...	...
Brokers	...	...	...
Doctors	...	...	...
Other Trades	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...
2017	...	...	...

Ages and Professions of Persons in the Trade.

AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE.

Age. Years.	Number.	
	1929	1930
6- 10	9	17
11- 15	39	65
16- 20	522	819
21- 25	1038	1831
26- 30	965	1721
31- 35	529	936
36- 40	382	658
41- 45	183	325
46- 50	188	310
51- 55	55	158
56- 60	58	67
61- 65	24	27
66- 70	24	49
71- 75	2	5
76- 80	5	9
81- 85	1	2
86- 90	1	2
91- 95	1	—
96-100	—	2
Age unknown	126	152
TOTAL... ..	4152	7155

TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND
PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE.

Trade.	Number.	
	1929	1930
Unemployed	499	736
Farmers (Fallaheen)	494	852
Coffee-shop workers	274	451
Street Hawkers	259	656
Merchants	189	804
Carters	123	236
Tailors	101	91
Land-owners	62	2
Chauffeurs	47	90
Clerks	24	34
Goldsmiths	24	6
Public writers... ..	15	34
Musicians	15	21
Students	6	7
Commission Agents	6	6
Contractors		11
Actors	4	3
Policemen	—	9
Teachers	—	6
Brokers	—	11
Doctors	—	1
Other Trades	1,998	3,088
TOTAL... ..	4,152	7,155

CHAPTER IV.—PROCEDURE UNDER THE LAWS ON NARCOTICS.

TRAFFICKERS AND ADDICTS IN PRISON—GRAPH SHOWING COMPARISON BETWEEN EXTENT OF ADDICTION AND TRAFFICKING—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR DURING THE LAST AND PRESENT YEAR—JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS FROM DECEMBER 1st, 1929, TO NOVEMBER 30th, 1930, AS COMPARED WITH THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1st, 1929, TO NOVEMBER 30th, 1929—JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE NATIVE TRIBUNALS DURING THE YEAR 1930—FINES.

PERSONS WHO WERE IN CENTRAL PRISONS ON OCTOBER 1st., 1930, UNDER
THE LAW ON NARCOTICS.

PRISONS.	TRAFFICKERS.			ADDICTS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Persons under investigation.	Persons under-going impt.	Total.	Persons under investigation.	Persons under-going impt.	Total.	
Cairo	76	718	794	87	628	715	1,509
Appeal	28	23	51	90	27	117	168
Alexandria	22	147	169	161	578	739	908
Tanta	35	81	116	45	300	345	461
Zagazig	4	156	160	7	226	233	393
Damanhour	9	23	32	7	28	35	67
Shebin el Kom	—	12	12	8	35	43	55
Benha	1	63	64	—	16	16	80
Mansoura	5	33	38	14	103	117	155
Port-Said	1	8	9	9	8	17	26
Giza Camp	—	200	200	—	190	190	390
Beni-Suef	9	91	100	13	478	491	591
Fayoum	1	3	4	7	2	9	13
Minya	10	19	29	12	27	39	68
Asyût	—	308	308	20	419	439	747
Sohag	—	36	36	20	86	106	142
Qena	—	112	112	2	135	137	249
Tura Farm... ..	—	345	345	—	560	560	905
Abu Zaabel	—	98	98	—	119	119	217
Giza	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Men's Reformatory	—	95	95	—	98	98	193
Juvenile Reformatory	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Juvenile Marg	—	40	40	—	15	15	55
Girls' Reformatory	—	13	13	—	—	—	13
Total on 1-10-1930	203	2,625	2,828	502	4,078	4,580	7,408
„ on 1- 7-1930	198	2,238	2,436	515	4,077	4,592	7,028
„ on 1- 4-1930	217	1,718	1,935	730	3,538	5,268	7,203
„ on 1- 1-1930	209	1,590	1,799	714	4,786	5,500	7,299
„ on 1-12-1929	189	1,624	1,813	640	4,677	5,317	7,130
„ on 1-10-1929	210	1,354	1,564	863	4,818	5,681	7,245
„ on 12- 8-1929	195	1,098	1,293	950	4,288	5,238	6,531

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1st, 1929, TO NOVEMBER 30th, 1930, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

National ties.	CAIRO		ALEX.		PORT SAID		GHARBIA		SHARKIA		DAKAHLIA		MENUFIA		MINIA		ASSIUT		QALIUBIA		SUEZ		TOTAL	
	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
British...	4	4	4	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	1 ^d	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
French ...	7	5	19	15	1 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	30	20
Greek ...	15	11	41	42 ^b	2	2	8 ^a	3	1	2	11	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	80	66
Italian...	6	6	29 ^c	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	40	26
Russian ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Palestinian...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Roumanian...	1 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Polish ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tchecoslova-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
kian ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Syrian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chinese ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Total ...	37	30	94	76	4	3	10	4	2	3	15	10	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	1	1	169	129
Total shown, in last year's report ...	10	4	24	7	6	4	12	7	4	2	10	8	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	33
Grand Total	47	34	118	83	10	7	22	11	6	5	25	18	2	—	2	2	4	1	1	—	1	1	238	162

(a) Includes 1 prevented from return to Egypt.

(c) Includes 1 struck off Italian status.

(b) Includes 1 local subject.

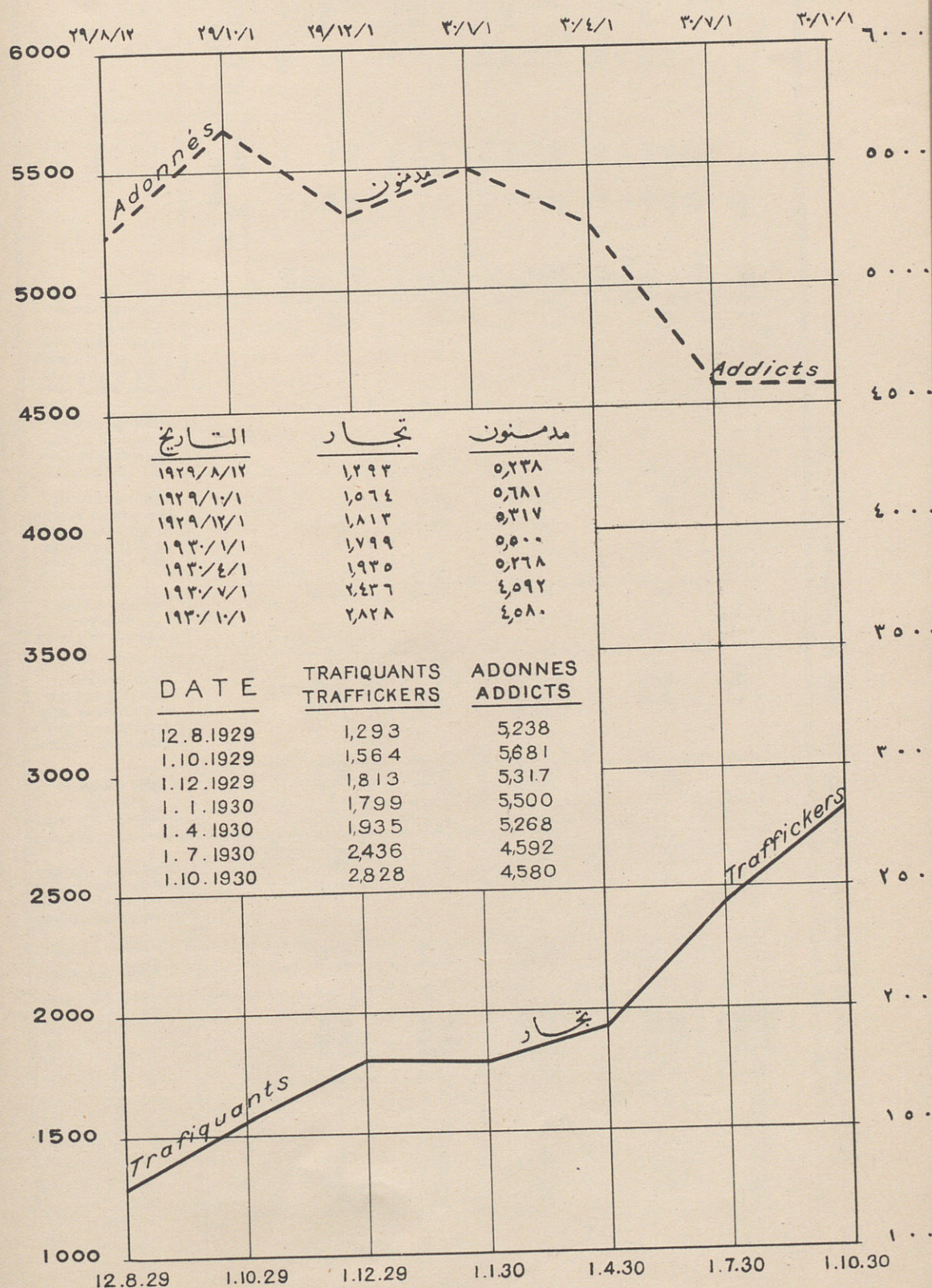
(d) Includes 1 struck off British status.

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not been applied for, were placed on the black list and are therefore not allowed to return to Egypt:—

GREEK	FRENCH	ITALIAN	ROUMANIAN	PALESTINIAN	SYRIAN	BRITISH	YUGOSLAVE	=	TOTAL
9	16	2	1	2	4	2	1		37
(Includes 1 local subject.)									

PRISON FIGURES STATISTIQUE DE PRISON

أرقام السجون



JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS FROM DECEMBER 1st, 1929 TO NOVEMBER 30th, 1930
AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

CONSULATE.		Number of Cases.	Cases where fines of 790 mills. to L.E. 10 (without imprisonment) were inflicted	Sentences of 1 to 6 months imprisonment.	Cases where fines of 474 mills. to L.F. 120 were inflicted with one to 6 months imprisonment.	Sentences of 7 to 12 months imprisonment.	Cases where fines of L.E. 10,400 to L.E. 53 were inflicted with 7 to 12 months imprisonment.	Sentences of over 1 year to 2 years imprisonment.	Cases where fines of L.E. 15,800 to L.E. 1218,750 were inflicted with over 1 year to 2 years imprisonment.	REMARKS.					
										From L.E. Mills.		To L.E. Mills.			
British	{	1929...	15	—	14	3 (a)	1	—	—	{	(a)	10	—	30	—
		1930...	19	1 (b)	16	3 (c)	1	—	1		(b)	10	—	—	—
											(c)	10	—	24	375
											(d)	1,218	750	—	—
French	{	1929...	18	—	12	—	5	—	1	{	(e)	—	790	9	—
		1930...	43	3 (e)	31	3 (f)	7	1 (g)	2		(f)	—	474	7	900
											(g)	15	800	—	—
											(h)	2	600	13	—
Greek ...	{	1929...	53	—	46	30 (h)	7	5 (i)	—	{	(i)	5	200	20	800
		1930...	95	—	93	69 (j)	2	2 (k)	—		(j)	1	300	13	—
											(k)	10	400	13	—
											(l)	8	300	20	—
Italian	{	1929...	6	—	6	6 (l)	—	—	—	{	(m)	5	618	7	60
		1930...	41	2 (m)	33	33 (n)	5	5 (o)	1		(n)	5	300	42	400
											(o)	42	400	53	—
											(p)	42	400	—	—
Roumanian...	{	1929...	1	—	1	1 (q)	—	—	—	{	(q)	120	—	—	—
		1930...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—1929 means period from January 1st, 1929 to November 30th, 1929.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN EGYPT IN NARCOTIC CASES.
From December, 1st, 1929 to November, 30th, 1930.

Sentences.		Number of cases.	
		1929.	1930.
6 months imprisonment		302	213
6 " " and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 300 ...		2,884	4,023
8 months imprisonment		17	19
8 " " and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 ...		165	274
9 months imprisonment		7	12
9 " " and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 ...		58	94
10 months imprisonment		1	1
10 " " and fines of L.E. 50 ...		2	6
1 year imprisonment		140	146
1 " " and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ...		2,086	3,554
15 months imprisonment		1	—
15 " " and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 300 ...		6	4
18 months imprisonment		10	32
18 " " and fines varying from L.E. 25 to L.E. 300 ...		188	420
2 years imprisonment		45	57
2 " " and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 ...		632	1,104
2½ years imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 500 ...		2	1
3 years imprisonment		5	21
3 " " and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 1,000 ...		167	272
4 years imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000...		10	18
5 years imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000...		9	23
Total of persons convicted		6,737	10,294
Filed finally for no crime		896	853
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs		109	63
Filed temporarily for accused being unknown		107	153
Filed finally for being untrue		55	89
Acquitted		867	930
Juvenile judgments		3	11
TOTAL		2,037	2,099
GRAND TOTAL		8,774	12,393

From the above it will be seen that during the period from December 1st, 1929 to November 30th, 1930, the Summary Courts have dealt with 11,235 persons, *i.e.* 10,294 persons convicted, 930 persons acquitted and 11 juveniles convicted. The total number of persons dealt with during the period from January 1st, 1930 to November 30th, 1930 by the Courts of Appeal was 9,253, *viz* : 7,796 convicted and 1,457 acquitted.

Fines imposed under Narcotics law.

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics, as compared with the previous year, have been as follows :—

Authority.	Fines imposed.		Fines actually paid by convicted persons.	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	L. E.	L. E.	L. E.	L. E.
Native Tribunals	577,477	1,319,307	5,187	6,715
Customs Commissions	27,124	27,200	900	344
Frontiers Administration ...	11,096	6,850	126	85
TOTAL	615,697	1,353,357	6,213	7,144

As already stated in last year's report, one of the most important points in connection with fines laid down by Law No. 21 of 1928 concerns the legislation itself rather than its application. Judges find themselves required by this law to inflict sentences consisting of both imprisonment and fine. A very large number of persons thus sentenced have no property at all and simply work out the fine by extra imprisonment. This extra imprisonment can in no case exceed 90 days.

The small proportion of fines actually paid by convicted persons compared with the amounts of fines imposed, does not in any way show a lack of energy on the part of the concerned executive authorities. On the contrary, the fact that they have been able to collect over L.E. 6,000 last year and over L.E. 7,000 this year reflects much credit on the said authorities.

The question of legislation in so far as the amounts of fines to be inflicted is concerned, is now being studied with regard to persons who have no means whatever of paying amounts of fine that might be inflicted in their cases on conviction.

CHAPTER V.—EXTENT OF THE EVIL.

FATAL RESULTS OF ADDICTION—DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION
TO DRUGS—DRUG TAKING AND INSANITY—ADDICTION IN PROVINCES—
ANALYSIS OF 400 ADDICTS.

Deaths reported as caused by Drugs.

Materials	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Hashish	—	—	—	1	—	—
Datoura	—	—	—	—	—	4
Opium	5 (*)	8 (†)	25 (†)	7	13	8
Morphine	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cocaine and heroin	—	—	—	—	33	16
Manzoul	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other drugs	—	—	—	18	—	27
TOTAL	5	8	25	26	46	57

(*) Governorates and Bandars (principal towns) only.

(†) All places where sanitary offices exist.

Detailed statement has been started since 1928.

Figures of 1925, 1926 and 1927 include alcohol and poison cases and those of 1928 include two poison cases only.

GENERAL REMARK.—This statement does not at all show the whole *actual* number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is believed that several others have not been reported.

Divorce through Addiction to and trafficking in Drugs.

During the period under review, 246 judgments of divorce have been passed by the Mohammedan Law Courts for drug taking and trafficking in drugs, as follows :—

187 Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction.

56 Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce.

3 Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking.

246 TOTAL.

The records concerning cases of divorce through addiction or trafficking have only been started by the Bureau from June 1st, 1929 and the judgments of divorce passed from the said date to November 30th, 1929 were 203, as follows :—

168 Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction.

31 Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce.

4 Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking.

Drug taking and Insanity.

Dr. H. W. Dudgeon, Director, Lunacy Division, Abbassia, wrote a note on drugs in 1928 in which the following occurred :—

“ Every new fad, folly or experience however ridiculous or bizarre it may happen to be, will be embraced with unreasoning enthusiasm by a larger or smaller number of people in relation to the manner in which it appeals to their senses or imaginations, if it eventually proves itself to be harmful, uninteresting or foolish, it is dropped by those who are reasonable and have ordinary common sense and it is finally relegated to the hysterical, degenerate, mentally deficient and vicious classes.”

The statistics from the Mental Hospitals seem to be bearing this out for they show a big reduction in those whom “ drugs ” were the

cause of their insanity, a big reduction in "voluntary" and therefore presumably sane applicants for treatment, the maintenance of the rate for "insane but addicted to drugs" and also the maintenance of the rate for "non-insane but accused persons" addicted to drugs.

This would look as though addiction were being gradually relegated to the "degenerate, mentally deficient and vicious classes."

Dr. Miller from Khanka also supplies a note and quotes an authority, Prof. W. G. Dixon, as saying "a new type of person." Dr. Dudgeon is not in agreement with the word "new" and considers that we have always had him with us but he has been evolved in large numbers by education forced on evolutionally unsuitable material. In any case it all tends to the belief that the bulk of drug addicts are not entirely normal from a mental point of view.

STATISTICS.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Insanity from drugs ...	95	113	97	113	120	141	71
Insane but addicted to drug	112	131	168	256	340	236	246
TOTAL ...	207	244	265	369	460	377	317

	1928	1929	1930
Accused persons addicted to drugs but not insane ...	34	23	31

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Voluntary drug addicts applying for admission ...	15	15	14	13	3*

* 2 persons.

The following is the note by Dr. Miller of Khanka referred to by Dr. Dudgeon:—

For those who are chiefly interested in the mental state underlying a drug habit, it is of great importance to note the following extract from the "clinical address on drug addiction" delivered by Prof.

W. G. Dixon at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in August last :—

“ In the consideration of the problem in the past attention has been concentrated on the drugs causing addiction, but much new evidence suggests that the problem is really determined by the prevalence of a *new type of person* arising with, and probably out of, the development of civilisation, and not by the drugs which nearly satiate and relieve him.”

This eminent authority engaged in the study of the pharmacological action of drugs thus bears out what has been intended by us in the past, *viz.* that it is a peculiarity in the individual that is the cause of the drug taking. Strictly speaking, normal people never take to drugs and the number of inhabitants of any country that become drug addicts will depend upon the general health and well-being of the State to which they belong. The drug addict is part of the general problem of the unfit. Like the poor, he is always likely to be with us and what particular drug or drugs is or are the fashion of to-day is a matter of secondary importance.

Addiction in Provinces.

The following extracts from letters of provincial doctors are interesting :—

Dr. Askren, M.D., American Mission, writes :

“ *Classes most affected.*—Carters, chauffeurs, bootblacks.

Proportion of wages spent.—All possible. A land owner friend sent his wife back to her parents as he could not keep up his house and buy drugs at the same time.

A man getting P.T. 5 per day wages, allots P.T. 1 for food, P.T. 1 for tobacco and P.T. 3 for his drugs.

Commonest cause is the use of the drugs as aphrodisiacs and the establishment of the habit before realization of the danger.

My personal opinion is that addiction is not nearly so common as in the past years as I have not come into contact with nearly as many cases as last year.”

*
* *

Dr. Abdel Malek Saad, the C.M.S. Hospital, Old Cairo, writes:—

“The retail price of a gram of cocaine after adulteration is about P.T. 12. The drug habit began in Egypt among the upper classes but is now much more prevalent among the lower classes. For every one addict among the higher there are ninety-nine among the lower.

The average addict spends about P.T. 10 per day on his drugs. They start taking drugs with the idea that they increase the sexual power, but ultimately it deprives them of this power.

As to adulteration, the retailers add children's powders, quinine, aspirine, alum, etc., in the proportion of 15 grams adulterant to 5 grams heroin. A favourite adulterant is human bone, especially the bones of the skull in the proportion of 50 per cent.

Many apply for treatment; we had a good number at Menûf who were cured by keeping them in hospital for periods of two or three months.

I know of a man who was treated in the hospital who had been a rich and successful merchant. He became a morphine addict, lost all his money and had to sell his shop. He came to us with about fifty abscesses on his body due to constantly giving himself injections with unsterilised needles. He stayed three months in hospital and was cured and is now regaining his self respect and his financial position.”

*
* *

Dr. William Takla, Mansûra, writes:—

“Drugs are sold in small packets of about 10 centigrammes for P.T. 2 per packet.

The rate of adulteration is generally about 40 per cent for cocaine and 50 per cent for heroin.

The class most affected is the manual labourer class. It is specially common among newspaper sellers, bootblacks and chauffeurs.

The proportion of wages spent on drugs is 95 per cent.

The commonest cause of drug addiction is the belief that drugs prolong the sexual powers in sexual intercourse; this idea comes from the anaesthetic property of the drug.”

Analysis of 400 Addicts.

In last years report the life histories of 200 intelligent addict prisoners were examined ; this year I have taken 400. The results again are interesting but I should like to add a word of warning against accepting as necessarily true anything that a drug addict says. Great care has been taken by the prison officers to get as near to the truth as possible. The figures of previous convictions are official.

Drug of addiction as stated by prisoners :—

											per cent.
Heroin	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	or 67
Hashish	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	or 12.75
Opium	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	or 10.25
Mixture	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	or 5.5
Manzoul*	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	or 2.0
Cocaine	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	or 2.0
Morphine	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	or 0.5
										400	100.00

* Manzoul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS.

PROFESSIONS.	Heroin.	Hashish.	Opium.	Mixtures.	Manzoul.	Cocaine.	Morphine.	Total.	Percentage.
Bakers	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	11	2.75
Butchers	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	3.25
Bedstead cleaner	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.25
Bicycle dealers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Builders	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
Blacksmiths	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1.50
Brickmakers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Boatmen	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Carpenters	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	16	4
Coffee shopmen	26	3	2	3	—	—	—	34	8.5
Cooks	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	7	1.75
Contractors	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Chair repairers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Cabmen	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	0.75
Camelmen	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Carters	8	3	3	1	1	—	—	16	4
Chauffeurs	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	12	3
Confectioners	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	1.25
Coppersmith	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Dyers	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	0.50
Employees	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	0.75
Fitters	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1.25
Fruit dealers	14	2	—	—	1	—	—	17	4.25
Farmers	18	5	6	—	—	—	—	29	7.25
False coin makers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Fishermen	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Floor constructors	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	6	1.50
Grocers	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Glaziers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Grave diggers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Goldsmiths	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	0.50
Hair dressers	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Hawkers	12	1	—	—	—	1	—	14	3.5
Haberdashers	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
Ironers	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	1
Land-lords	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	4	1
Labourers	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	1.25
Medical attendant	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Mechanics	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	1
Millers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Musicians	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Merchants	6	3	4	2	—	—	—	15	3.75
Milkmen	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	6	1.50

TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS.

PROFESSIONS.	Heroin.	Hashish.	Opium.	Mixture.	Manzoul.	Cocaine.	Morphine.	Total.	Percentage.
Moulderers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Narcotic dealers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
News-paper sellers	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.25
Painters	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	3
Porters	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	1.75
Poulterers	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Placeur	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Printers	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.25
Public writers	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Restaurateur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Rivetter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Sacks dealers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Shoemakers	20	1	4	—	—	—	—	25	6.25
Saddlers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Silk dealers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Shepherds	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Stick makers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Students	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	0.50
Shoeblocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.25
Sieve sellers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Syces	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Storekeepers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Syrup and mineral water sellers	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	0.50
Sweepers	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Tailors... ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Tobacconists	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	10	2.50
Tinsmiths	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Tanners	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	0.75
Turners	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Upholsterers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Vegetables dealers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
White-washers	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	2
Watch makers	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Water carriers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Waiters	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Watchman, night	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Weavers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
TOTAL	268	51	41	22	8	8	2	400	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS FOR POSSESSION AND NATURE OF DRUG USED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS.

KIND.	No previous conviction.	One previous conviction.	Two previous convictions.	Three previous convictions.	Four previous convictions.	Five previous convictions.	Six previous convictions.	Seven previous convictions.	TOTAL.
Heroin	108	102	40	13	4	1	—	—	268
Hashish	24	24	2	—	—	—	—	1	51
Opium	24	8	4	5	—	—	—	—	41
Mixtures	13	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	22
Manzoul	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Cocaine	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Morphine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	177	145	51	20	5	1	—	1	400
Percentage	44.25	36.25	12.75	5	1.25	0.25	—	0.25	100

AGES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS.

KIND.	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 65	66 to 70	unknown.	
Heroin	24	92	75	30	20	17	4	4	2	—	—	—	268
Hashish	1	18	10	3	7	5	4	1	2	—	—	—	51
Opium	—	5	11	5	9	1	2	2	3	2	1	—	41
Mixture	—	6	6	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Manzoul	—	4	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Cocaine	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Morphine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	25	130	105	44	41	25	12	7	7	2	1	1	400
Percentage	6.25	32.5	26.25	11	10.25	6.25	3	1.75	1.75	0.5	0.25	0.25	100

DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 400 PRISONERS.

	Under 1 Year	Years											
		1	1½	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Heroin	27	32	6	34	41	30	38	15	9	19	5	9	1
Hashish	5	7	—	4	5	—	10	3	1	—	—	3	—
Opium	2	6	1	5	5	2	2	—	1	2	—	7	—
Mixture	—	—	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	2	1
Manzoul	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Morphine	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	49	7	51	53	34	56	19	12	23	5	21	2
Percentage ...	9	12·25	1·75	12·75	13·25	8·5	14	4·75	3	5·75	1·25	5·25	0·5

Years														Unknown.	TOTAL.
12	13	15	16	17	18	20	23	25	30	32	33	35	40		
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268
1	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	51
—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	41
3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5	4	6	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	400
1.25	1	1.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25	100

PERCENTAGE OF WAGE SPENT BY ADDICT ON HIS DOPE.

	5 %	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	100%	110%	120%	125%	130%	135%	150%	160%	175%	190%	200%	250%	335%	1000 %	Gratis	Unknown income	No wages	TOTAL	
Heroin ...	1	7	4	6	11	14	21	20	7	55	7	17	6	28	21	11	4	3	9	1	2	3	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	268	
Hashish ...	1	8	4	13	4	5	7	3	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	
Opium...	1	10	7	8	1	3	5	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	41	
Mixtures ...	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	22	
Manzoul ...	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Cocaine ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Morphine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
TOTAL...	4	28	18	30	16	25	36	31	10	61	7	22	7	30	21	11	4	3	11	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	400	
Percentage...	1	7	4.5	7.5	4	6.25	9	7.75	2.5	15.25	1.75	5.5	1.75	7.5	5.25	2.75	1	0.75	2.75	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.50	1	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	100	

N.B.—It will be noticed that of 400 prisoners 21 persons, i.e. 6 per cent, spent on their dope more than they earned. These persons complete the cost of their dope as follows:—

- 7 by theft.
- 6 by money obtained from fathers or saved (includes 2 students)
- 2 from private income, being landlords.
- 2 from begging.
- 1 from rent of house and salaries of sons.
- 1 from bakshish, being waiter.
- 1 from capital of his merchandise.
- 1 through borrowing money from others.
- 1 through mortgage of land.
- 1 from trafficking in heroin.
- 1 from sale of landed property.

CHAPTER VI.—OPIUM PRODUCED FROM PREVIOUS EGYPTIAN CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of opium is now forbidden in Egypt.

The quantity now in stock in the country, according to notifications received from cultivators and authorised merchants, up to October 1930, is 234½ kilogrammes.

Up to September 1929, the quantity remaining in stock was stated to be 450 kilos in the hands of some 50 persons. On the face of it, it would thus seem that the licenced merchants sold only about half of the stock remaining with them. This however is not the case.

The Bureau felt certain that the merchants were selling much larger quantities than they admitted. Investigations were, therefore, made and it was found that, while showing so called opium still in stock, they had actually sold the true opium and replaced it by discs of a paste made up of brick dust, gum and spices and painted over with a solution of opium and albumen of eggs to give the discs the smell and colour of real opium. The matter is being investigated by the Public Health Authorities.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFICE.

INTERNAL ORGANISATION—DENUNCIATIONS AND REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLIC—INSTITUTION IN ALEXANDRIA OF A BRANCH OFFICE OF THE BUREAU.

Internal Organisation.

A great deal of information has been collected and recorded, and the Bureau has been able during the year to amplify its catalogue of all important smugglers of hashish and compiling another catalogue for important white drug traffickers.

The closest relations have been kept up with the provincial as well as judicial and other authorities and all the necessary information concerning drug traffic was at once communicated to the Bureau and the required action immediately taken.

The following table shows the amount of correspondence exchanged, typed, printed matter, etc., from December 1st, 1929 to November 30, 1930, as compared with the previous period from April 1st, 1929 to November 30th, 1929 :—

	1929	1930
Correspondence received and despatched	7,311	20,950
Dossiers created	2,311	754
European and Arabic typing	1,869	20,152
Printed circulars, forms, etc.	176	365
Translations	833	2,026
Cards	17,690	17,000

Denunciations and Reports received from the Public.

During the period from December 1st, 1929 to November 30th, 1930, denunciations and reports were received from the public, as compared with the previous period (from April 1st, 1929 to November 30th, 1929) were as follows :—

1929	1930	
637	728	Denouncing traffickers and smugglers.
28	23	Against hashish smokers.
25	10	Against addicts.
8	5	Written demands from persons stating they have given up the habit and requested to be sent to hospital for treatment.
1	—	Against a person who applied intravenous injections containing liquid narcotics.
3	40	Against policemen for being mixed up in the traffic.
702	806	

These denunciations were forwarded in due course to the executive authorities concerned and the following is the result of the denunciations which have so far been dealt with during the year 1930 :—

Founded 297

Unfounded 248

Institution in Alexandria of a Branch Office of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

In August 1930 a Branch Office of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau has been established in Alexandria. The results are already satisfactory and it is hoped that the institution of the Office in question will serve as an efficient step towards protection against smuggling in Alexandria which is the main port of the country.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUMMARY OF PENALTIES UNDER LAWS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Trafficking in noxious drugs and sale thereof.	Sale in premises specially opened for that purpose.	Use of fictitious prescriptions or giving false statements about narcotics.	Purchase or use of narcotics.	Manufacture, preparation or exportation or importation of narcotics.	Offences committed by persons in charge of execution of Regulations.	Sale to minors	Recidivism.	Gathering for taking drugs.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
BELGIUM ...	Imprisonment from 3 months to 2 years or fine from 1,000 to 10,000 francs or both such fine and impt. Forfeiture of civil rights and supervision for 2 to 5 years may be added.	Same as No. 1 ...	Same as No. 1. Temporary or final forfeiture of employment may be added in case of medical practitioners.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.	—	—	If recidivism takes place within two years, penalty may be doubled.	Same penalty as No. 1.
CHECOSLOVAKIA...	Fine up to 20,000 Crowns ...	Same penalty as No. 1.	—	—	Same penalty as No. 1.	—	—	—	—
EGYPT ...	Imprisonment from 1 year to 5 years and fine from L.E. 200 to 1,000. Sentence may be published in three newspapers. Forfeiture from political and electoral rights for 5 years and suspension from practising.	Same as No. 1 with close of premises for a period not less than 1 month and not exceeding 1 year and final closure in case of recidivism.	Same as No. 1 with closure for the double of the term of imprisonment.	Imprisonment from 6 months to 3 years, fine from L.E. 30 to L.E. 300. Sentence may be published in three newspapers, forfeiture of political and electoral rights for 5 years.	Same as the original penalty.	—	—	The minimum to be doubled.	—
FRANCE ...	Fine of 100 to 3,000 francs or imprisonment from 6 days to two months or both.	Imprisonment from 3 months to 2 years, fine from 1,000 to 10,000 francs, forfeiture of civil rights for 5 years, confiscation of furniture and closure for 1 year at least with the proviso that it should not be less than the term of imprisonment.	Imprisonment from 3 months to 2 years and fine from 1,000 to 10,000 francs or one penalty only with forfeiture.	Fine of 100 to 3,000 francs or imprisonment from 6 days to two months or both such fine and imprisonment.	Same as Nos. 2 and 3.	—	—	Penalty to be doubled.	Same as Nos. 2 and 3.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUMMARY OF PENALTIES UNDER LAWS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES (contd.).

Country.	Trafficking in narcotics and sale thereof.	Sale in premises specially opened for that purpose.	Use of fictitious prescriptions or giving false statement about narcotics.	Purchase or use of narcotics.	Manufacture, preparation or exportation or importation of narcotics.	Offences committed by persons in charge of execution of Regulations.	Sale to minors.	Recidivism.	Gathering for taking drugs.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
GERMANY ...	3 years imprisonment or fine or both if there is no severer penalty under other laws.	—	3 years imprisonment or fine or both if there is no severer penalty under other laws.	3 years imprisonment or fine or both if there is no severer penalty under other laws.	3 years imprisonment or fine or both if there is no severer penalty under other laws.	—	—	—	—
ITALY ...	Imprisonment from 2 months to 6 months, fine from 1,000 to 4,000 Liras and prevention from practising profession for a period equivalent to term of imprisonment. It may carry forfeiture from employment from one year to 5 years. In case of recidivism, imprisonment will be increased from 3 months to 9 months and fine from 2,000 to 6,000 Liras and closure for one year or finally and confiscation of drugs and furniture.		Fine from 2,000 to 5,000 Liras.	Imprisonment from 2 months to 6 months and fine from 1,000 to 4,000 Liras with suspension from practising profession from 3 months to 6 months.	—	—	Penalty to be increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$.	Imprisonment from 4 months to 6 months and fine from 3,000 to 8,000 Liras.	Fine from 1,000 to 5,000 Liras. In case of recidivism it will be increased by $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ and temporary for feiture of employment and imprisonment from 1 month to 3 months may be added.
NORWAY ...	Penal Code lays down fine ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPAIN ...	Imprisonment from 6 months to 3 years, fine from 2,000 to 20,000 pesata, prevention from practising profession and closure.		—	Fine and closure	Same penalty as mentioned under column (1).	—	—	—	—
SWITZERLAND ...	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or fine up to 20,000 francs and confiscation or both such fine and imprisonment.		If due to negligence fine will be up to 5,000 francs and confiscation.	Same as penalty shown under columns (1) and (2).	Same as penalty shown under columns (1) and (2).	Penalty to be doubled with confiscation.	—	Penalty to be doubled with confiscation.	—
TURKEY ...	Penal Code is applied ...		Fine L.T. 100 to 500.	—	—	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER VIII.

SUMMARY OF PENALTIES

Country.	Trafficking in narcotics and sale thereof.	Sale in premises specially opened for that purpose.	Use of fictitious prescriptions or giving false statement about narcotics.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
UNITED KINGDOM	Fine not exceeding 200 pounds or imprisonment with or without exceeding 6 months or both such fine and imprisonment; with drawal		
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.	Fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars and imprisonment not exceeding 10 years and confiscation. Deportation of aliens.	—	—

VIII.

UNDER LAWS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES (contd.).

Purchase or use of narcotics.	Manufacture, preparation or exportation or importation of narcotics.	Offences committed by persons in charge of execution of Regulations.	Sale to minors.	Recidivation.	Gathering for taking drugs.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
hard labour for a term not of authorisation.				Fine not exceeding 500 pounds or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years or both such fine and imprisonment and the court may order the goods in respect of which offence was committed to be forfeited.	
—	Fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars and imprisonment not exceeding 10 years and confiscation. Deportation of aliens.	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER IX.—ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS DESIROUS OF BEING CURED—PROPAGANDA.

State Establishment.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that by decision of Parliament L.E. 10,000 has been granted for the hiring, equipping and organising of a suitable building for this purpose.

A Committee has been formed to study the project and put it into execution.

A suitable house has now been found at Mataria and as soon as the necessary alterations and repairs have been done the establishment will be opened for fifty voluntary male patients, divided into three classes of which the third only will be accepted gratis.

The establishment will be staffed from and controlled by the Lunacy Division of the Public Health Department. Care will be taken that the establishment is not at once filled with hopeless cases and the P.M.O. will, with the help of the Police, select such patients as show real desire and possibility of alleviation.

The Contentieux d'Etat have at the same time been asked to draw up a form of application for admittance which, after signature by the patient, will give the authorities legal power to detain him for a definite period even should he demand his discharge.

The establishment of such a hospital will relieve this Bureau of what has up to date been a most unpleasant duty, namely, of turning away drug addicts who implore the Government to attempt their reformation. Many such applicants in the past have subsequently walked into the nearest Police station, denounced themselves as in possession of narcotics and gone willingly to prison as the only chance left to them of deprivation of their drugs.

PROPAGANDA.

Cinema films and lantern slides.

Films and lantern slides have been prepared and used for propaganda purposes during the year by the C.N.I.B. as follows :—

Films.—Two separate and distinct films have been prepared. One (a short one running for half an hour and including a spoken address) pictures the downfall of a drug addict, his escape to the desert and a fight between a patrol of the Frontiers Administration Light Car and Camel Corps and a gang of smugglers in which the addict loses his life. This is followed by a scene of some hundred vagabond addicts rounded up in the Cairo slums.

The second film is a silent one and has been prepared especially for display in the provinces. It is timed to run for about one hour and depicts the life story of a simple fellah who is tempted to his downfall by drugs and is eventually hanged for murder. It has recently been shown to large audiences at Assyût.

Lantern Slides.—A series of thirty lantern slides for use in ordinary lanterns has also been prepared. These slides merely show types of drug addicts and there is no literary matter appended ; but a short history of each subject is being prepared.

Illuminated Advertisements.—Cautions in French and Arabic languages against use of narcotics were prepared by the Bureau and exposed to the public by a firm using illuminated advertisements.

Private Anti-narcotic Propaganda.—Under the kind auspices of His Excellency Hafez Hassan Pasha, present Minister of Agriculture, the Egyptian Red Crescent Society has undertaken the propaganda side of the C.N.I.B. work. A simple coloured poster has been printed representing a typical Egyptian family in the full enjoyment of health and prosperity and opposite to it the same family reduced to misery and starvation by the wage earner having become a drug addict. 20,000 copies, of which the C.N.I.B. paid half cost, have been distributed throughout the country. Besides tram stations, railway stations,

etc., every village in the country has now got a copy posted on the Mosque and the house of the Omda.

The poster though crude is effective and easily understood by the lower classes.

Theatrical Play.—To assist in the campaign, a play called "Cocaine" was written by a well known local author and presented to the public by a troupe of Egyptian actors.

The play is very powerful, depicts in the most life-like fashion the slum life of Cairo and holds the attention of the audience from beginning to end by the realistic and dramatic representation of the miserable life and tragic death of a narcotic addict.

The play was taken to Syria and shown with great effect in Beirut.

Anti-Narcotic Propaganda by other Independent Bodies.

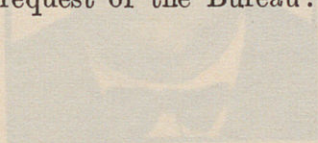
A large number of independent societies have interested themselves in narcotic propaganda, amongst which were the following :—

- (1) The Society of International Salvation Army.
- (2) The Society of Egyptian Moslem Sheikhs.
- (3) The Society for the prohibition of alcoholic liquors.
- (4) The Society of Human Brotherhood for combatting narcotics.
- (5) The Egyptian Labour Syndicates.
- (6) Friends of the Bible Society.
- (7) Students' Society for combatting narcotics.

All possible help has been given by the Bureau to these Societies.

CHAPTER X.—PHOTOGRAPHS OF A NUMBER OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKERS.

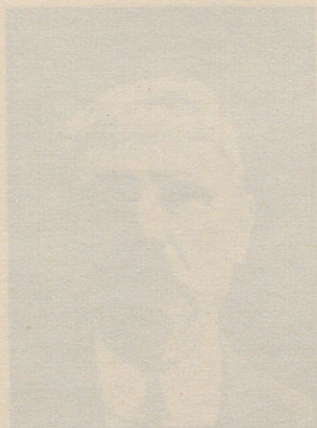
The persons whose photographs are inserted hereafter are some of the most notorious of the 162 drug traffickers of various nationalities, deported during the last two years from the Egyptian territory at the request of the Bureau:—



ألكسندر اليرموكوف
Alexander Yermakov



إسمت بيه
Ismet Bey



جورجي ياسين
Georges Yassin



إسمت بيه
Ismet Bey



نكولاس تسوراس
Nicholas Tsiouras

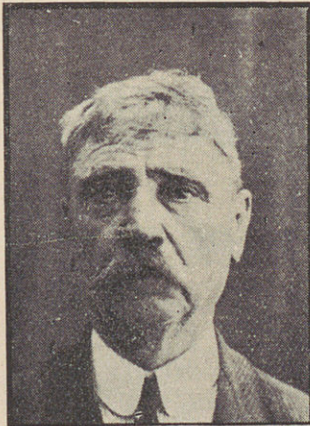
GREEK رعايا اليونان GRECS



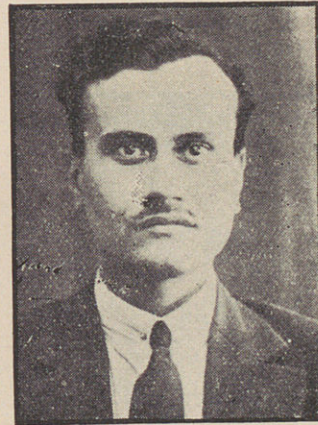
الكسندر اكسروتسيكوس
Alexander Xeroutsikos



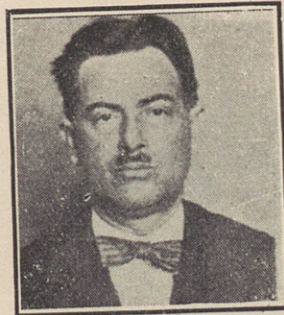
يني سيريانوس
Jean Syrianos



جورجي ياناس
Georges Yanas

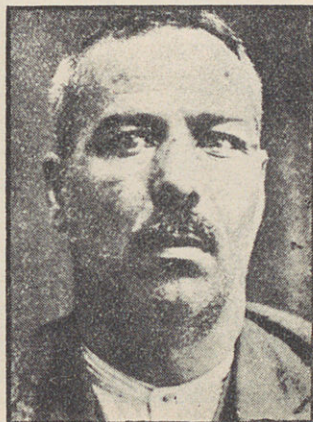


كوستي كالوبس
Costis Caloupis



نيقولا سيسيورس
Nicolas Tsitouris

GREEK رعایا اليونان GRECS



جورجي كاتسانس
Georges Catsanis



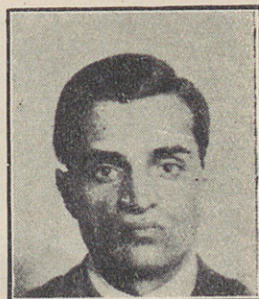
ستافرو ايواناتوس
Stavro Ioannatos



تيودور كاتاريلوس
Theodore Katarellos

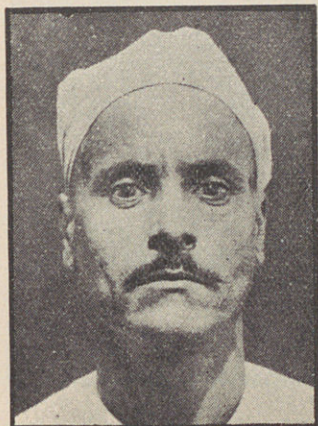


ديمتري ديكيتاس
Dimitri Dikitas

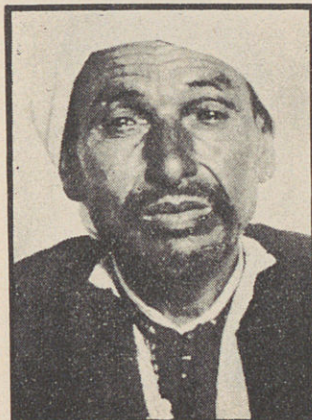


قنسطنطين بايدوسيس
Constantin Paidoussis

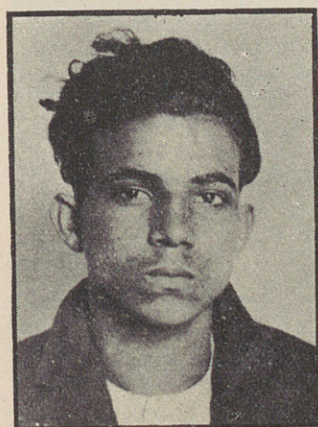
ITALIAN رعايا ايطاليا ITALIENS



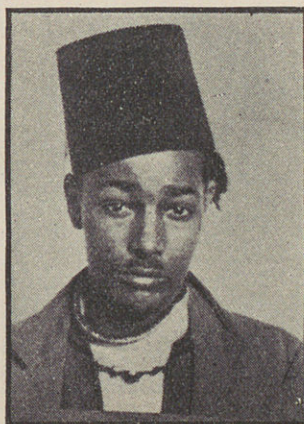
عمران غريبي عمران (طرابلسي)
Omran Ghorebi Omran (Tripolitan)



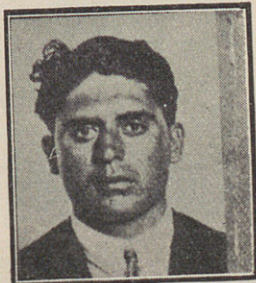
حسين محمد ابو حجاج (طرابلسي)
Hussein Mohd. Abu Haggiar (Tripolitan)



عبد الرازق عمر البوري (طرابلسي)
Abdel Razek Omar El Bouri
(Tripolitan)

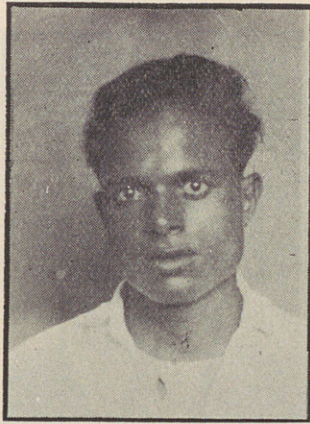


علي ابراهيم حسن الجبerty (طرابلسي)
Ali Ibrahim Hassan El Ghiberty
(Tripolitan)

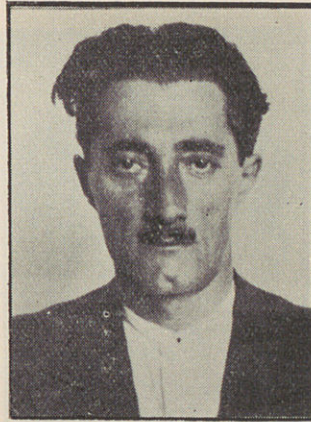


جوزي كاسترو
Giuseppe Castro

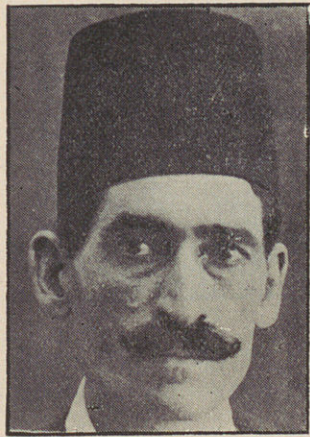
ITALIAN رعایا ایتالیا ITALIENS



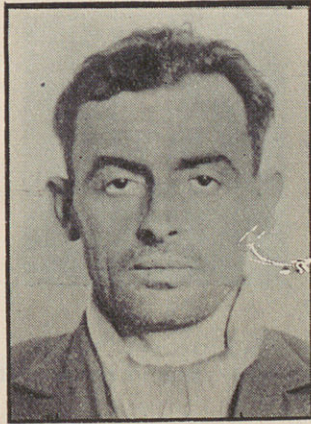
علی سلمان محمد الفیتوری (طرابلسی)
Ali Soleiman Mohd. El Feituri (Tripolitan)



میشیل مینزاکابو
Michel Mezzacapo



یعقوب شالوم لوزون (طرابلسی)
Yacoub Chalom Lozon (Tripolitan)

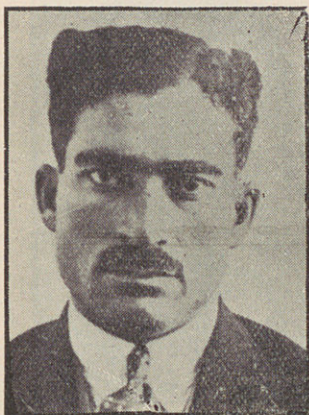


جیوفانی کاستیلا
Giovanni Castella



عطیه رومانو
Attia Romano

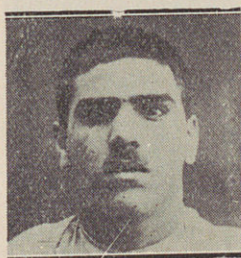
BRITISH رعايا بريطانيا BRITANNIQUES



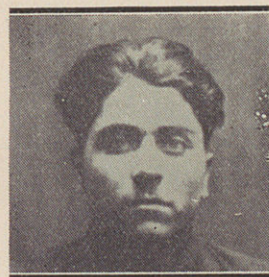
پنايوتي قنسطنطينو (قبرصي)
Panayotis Constantinou (Cypriot)



سافس سوتيريو (قبرصي)
Savas Sotiriou (Cypriot)



کرياکوس قنسطنطينو (قبرصي)
Kyriacos Constantinou (Cypriot)



ديمتریوس ارجيرو (قبرصي)
Demetrious Argyrou (Cypriot)



جورجيوس سافا کوروزو (قبرصي)
Georgios Sava Kourouzou (Cypriot)

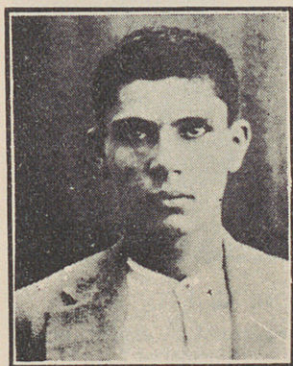
BRITISH رعايا بريطانيا BRITANNIQUES



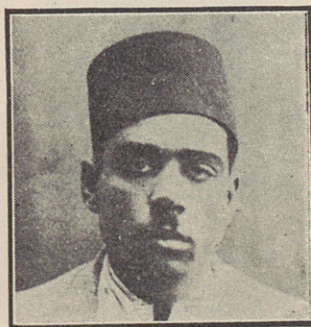
كرياكوس اندريو حادجي يوانو (قبرصي)
Kyriacos Andreou Hadjiyoannou (Cypriot)



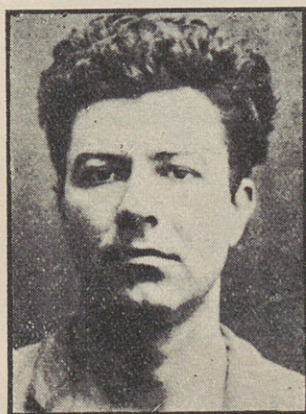
بريكليس بريكليوز (قبرصي)
Pericles Pericleus (Cypriot)



ديموثينيس نيقولاو كاناكاس (قبرصي)
Demosthenis Nicolaou Kanakas (Cypriot)

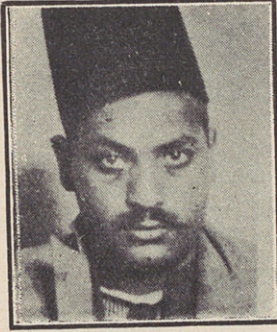


قاسم محمد الهندي (هندي)
Kassem Mohamed El Hindi (Hindu)



فيليب ليفير (من جزائر بحر المانش)
Phillip Le Feuvre (Channel Islands)

FRENCH رعايا فرنسا FRANCAIS



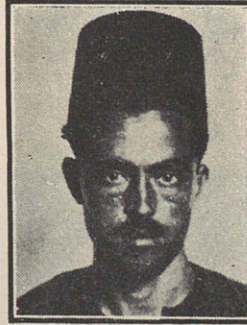
محمد السيد احمد المغربي وشهرته رمضان (تونسي)
Mohd. El Sayed Ahmed El Maghraby
alias "Ramadan" (Tunisian)



اسماعيل عبد الحميد السيد الوزيري (تونسي)
Ismail Abdel Hamid El Sayed El Waziri
(Tunisian)



محمد محمد المزاغيني (تونسي)
Mohd. Mohd. El Mazzagheni
(Tunisian)

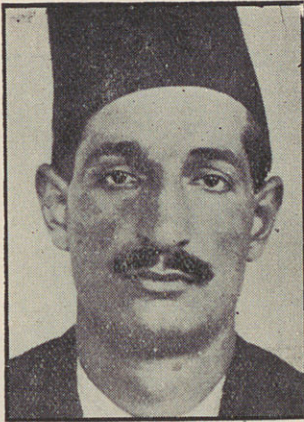


صلاح عبد السلام علي الحداد (تونسي)
Salah Abdel Salam Aly El Haddad
(Tunisian)

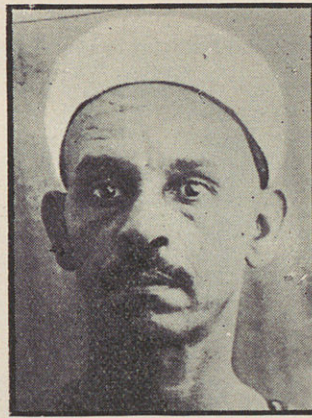


شعبان احمد عباس حافظ (تونسي)
Shaaban Ahmed Abbas Hafez
(Tunisian)

FRENCH رعايا فرنسا FRANCAIS



مراد محمود بن حمودة الجوراني (تونسي)
Mourad Mahmoud ben Hamouda El Gorani
(Tunisian)



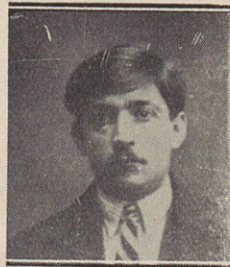
محمد صالح التواتي (جزائري)
Mohd. Saleh El Touati
(Algerian)



جاك سكا با
Jacques Scaba



اسرائيل زجدون (جزائري)
I rael Zagdoun (Algerian)



انطوان شيرر (سويسري)
Antoine Scherrer (Swiss)

موجودون بالسجن

Undergoing imprisonment in Egypt.

Sont emprisonnés en Egypte.



إيلي شاكس
Elie Chaskes



إيليا جليمان
Elia Glickman



جشوا فريدمان
Josua Friedmann



توماس زكاريان
Thomas Zakarian

THE SPEECH

of the Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, in the
13th Session of the Opium Advisory Commission, League
of Nations, held at Geneva in January 1930.

Mr. President, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to represent the Egyptian Government before your Committee and I propose, as briefly as possible, to put before you the condition of things in that country as brought about by the illicit traffic in noxious drugs manufactured in and exported from Europe.

My profession as a policeman does not encourage oratory and I shall limit myself to facts.

The history of narcotic addiction in Egypt is briefly as follows :—

Up to the time of the War, hashish and opium were the only drugs known in Egypt. A considerable amount of opium was grown in Upper Egypt. Most of it was exported and only a very small quantity used in the country. Hashish, which then came from Greece, was the vice of the city slums and did comparatively little harm : in the villages, there were a few hashish smokers who were looked upon rather as a joke than otherwise in the same way as the village "drunk" is regarded in the English village.

At the end of the War, a local subject Greek chemist in Cairo succeeded in introducing cocaine to the upper classes and in a few years made a considerable fortune : the cocaine habit soon caught on and spread to the middle classes. This chemist is now doing two years' hard labour.

By 1925, cocaine was selling on the street at the rate of L.E. 75 per kilo pure and heroin at L.E. 120.

The trade had by now realised that Egypt was an ideal market and white drugs began to pour into the country.

Up till April 1925, the maximum penalty for illicit traffic in narcotics was L.E. 1 fine and seven days' imprisonment.

The Government, realising the situation, brought in a new law forbidding possession as well as trafficking, and laying down a maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and L.E. 100 fine. Within twelve

months of the promulgation of the new law, the Cairo Police drew up 5,600 procès-verbaux in Cairo alone.

From now onwards, cocaine began to go out of fashion and heroin, with its greater kick, to take its place. By the end of 1928 heroin was selling in final retail at the rate of L.E. 300 per kilo pure. Cocaine had gone out altogether.

Again the law was changed, and the maximum penalties brought up to L.E. 1,000 fine and five years' imprisonment.

At the end of 1929 (as explained on page 100 of my report to my Government), heroin, with an average adulteration of 45 per cent, was being sold in the villages at a price that would bring the pure kilogramme to L.E. 3,000.

At the beginning of 1929, the Prime Minister became seriously alarmed at the situation and charged me with the formation of a special bureau to combat drug addiction throughout the country; this in addition to my duties as Commandant of Cairo Police.

He gave me a completely free hand and as much money as I wanted. I asked for and obtained L.E. 10,000 a year for secret service funds, and the promise of more if I needed it, and I am now assured by the new Government of a continuation of the late Government's policy.

My first objective was to check the importation into Egypt of enormous quantities of hashish from Syria. It was estimated that 60,000 kilogrammes of hashish a year were being grown in the Lebanon for export to Egypt. Here I met with the greatest sympathy and assistance from the Mandatory Power. In June last, I laid my facts before M. Bouchède, the Inspector General of Police in Beyrout and, on September 3rd, that is to say, within three months, he telegraphed to me that the whole of the new crop had been completely destroyed by the French Authorities. I cannot too warmly thank the French Government for its promptness and energy.

In February 1929, by great good luck, we got on to the Zelinger organisation, the details of which very important case are explained at length in my report. Thanks to the energy and ability of the Vienna Police, the whole of this organisation was brought to light, and the two main sources shown to be Dr. Hefti of Zurich and the Roessler factory of Mulhouse.

Owing to the fact that Hefti's speciality "Dionyl" was not controlled by Swiss law, Hefti, for the *third* time escaped prosecution.

As showing the enormous profits from the trade in these esters, it was proved that Hefti, *in four months*, had sold 300 kilogrammes of Dionyl to the Zellinger Brothers for L.E. 7,800 and that the Zellingers had sold this 300 kilogrammes to Thomas Zakarian in Cairo for L.E. 24,000. Zakarian generally re-sold at L.E. 90 per kilogramme which gave him the respectable profit in four months of L.E. 3,000 on this deal alone.

I had always been hoping that, in spite of the lacuna in their law, the Swiss authorities would have devised some means of taking away Hefti's manufacturing licence. It is, therefore, with the greatest relief and satisfaction that I heard Dr. Carrière's recent statement that, after February 1st, all these other morphine derivatives will be brought under control.

The next most important result of the Zellinger case was the discovery that the Roessler Factory of Mulhouse was exporting enormous quantities of narcotics to the Near and Far East.

It is to be hoped that this main source of Egypt's poison will now be closed, and I hope that M. Bourgois will give us the results of the enquiry which the French Government has been making.

The next big case to come into our hands was what is known as the Muller case of Bâle. This case being still *sub judice* I have only been able to give an outline of it in my report. May I here pay full tribute to the skill and energy with which the Juge d'Instruction of Bâle and the Police authorities are handling this very complicated case.

Its ramifications have occasioned arrests and enquiries in Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany and Greece, and I sincerely hope that Dr. Carrière will be at liberty to give us further details of the results of these enquiries.

The importance of the case can be judged from the fact that *one* of Muller's clients *alone* had bought in the first ten months of the past year 350 kilogrammes of narcotics, to a value of L.E. 10,500.

I will not here go into detail statistics of the number of addicts in Egypt or the cost to the country. I have done so in my report, and you will note that in the matter of cost to the country, I am prepared to halve and halve again the estimated figures I give. I maintain that out of 14 millions there are over half a million narcotic victims in Egypt.

Now, Gentlemen, when I am talking of drug addicts, I want you to get away from the European idea that drug addiction is confined to the rich, the demi-monde or the slums of the cities.

In Egypt, there is addiction in every class of society. I am not concerning myself so much with the upper or middle classes: for a long time to come they will be able to buy their dope, however expensive it is. The class that I am concerned with and concerned about is the peasant agricultural labourer, the fellah, the villager.

Before the introduction of these European poisons, there was no more healthy hardworking and cheerful class of peasant in the world: to-day every village in Egypt has its heroin victims, and they are the youth of the country. The peak age for narcotic addiction, taken from nearly 5,000 cases, works out at 26. Can you picture your quiet little villages corrupted and poisoned with dope? You cannot, but I can, as I see it every day in Egypt.

Gentlemen, I ask you: is it fair that Europe should thus pour its tons of poison into my country? Europe is strict enough in its own countries to prevent their ruination by drugs. I appeal to all manufacturing countries to think of the ruin and misery that is being caused to Egypt by the fiendish greed of the *Heftis* and the *Roesslers* of Europe.

Egypt is fighting to save herself, but she cannot do it without your help. If you could see with your eyes, as I do every day, the object misery and despair of our poor drug victims and their families, you would redouble, retriuple your efforts to kill this vile traffic.

I do not ask your pardon for plain speaking. I know it is what you want. I know that every one in this room and every right-minded person out of it, is determined to kill this world canker, and I feel that I can go back to the country that I serve with the certainty that I am leaving the welfare of the people of Egypt in the hands of men of wisdom, courage and determination.

CHAPTER XI.—COST AND ADULTERATION.

In determining the cost and adulteration of heroin, the following necessary elements have been observed :—

(1) In the opinion of eminent chemists, to whom the matter has been submitted, there is present in every quantity of manufactured heroin an amount of common salts introduced during the process of manufacture and varying from 25 per cent to as much as 50 per cent of the total product. There should be no exaggeration in this, taking into consideration the fact that the chemical analysis of heroin seized in the CHASKES—GLICKMANN—FRIEDMANN case showed that there was 45 per cent common salt. It is therefore clearly necessary in approaching the question of adulteration to differentiate between factory adulteration and local or retailer's adulteration.

It has, consequently, been decided to adopt the figure of 25 per cent as the average of factory adulteration.

It is perhaps necessary, for the information of non-technical readers, to mention in brief the process by which heroin is isolated from its solutions by some manufacturers so as to show where the possibility of adulteration comes in, either before the stuff leaves the factory or after.

F. Bamford, Esq., Chief Chemist, Medico Legal Section, Central Parquet, says :—

“The actual physiologically active drug is heroin base, but since this is insoluble in water it is always converted into the soluble hydrochloride before leaving the factory. This process adds about 10 per cent to the weight but it cannot in any sense be regarded as adulteration since it is essential for the proper use of the drug : the hydrochloride is the drug as used in medicine. But in legitimate trade the price of the hydrochloride per kilo should be less than that of the base per kilo.

The hydrochloride is known chemically as “a salt” of heroin but it may contain, in addition, common salt which is present owing to the *salting out process*. This is as follows :—

The hydrochloride, when first produced, is in the form of a solution in water and to obtain it in the solid state, salt is added to the solution. The effect of this is to precipitate heroin hydrochloride

contaminated with more or less common salt according to the quantity of the latter used. The removal of this salt would result in loss of heroin and there is nothing illegitimate in its being present, provided that the purchaser is not kept in ignorance, or provided that it is sold without guarantee. Nevertheless, an unscrupulous manufacturer may increase his profits by using more common salt than is required.

Therefore, although the salt may not be added with fraudulent intent, the price should be based on the amount of pure drug present since this is the only way of fixing a standard ; and if the drug is sold as pure heroin this common salt must be regarded as an adulterant and represents illegitimate profit gained by the manufacturer."

(2) The profit of dealer has been based on: (a) their own statement of cost price, and (b) the price paid by consumer.

(3) The average cost of a kilo of heroin as sold by the factory is L.E. 45 and it contains 25 per cent of impurity as mentioned before.

This cost of L.E. 45 per kilo should be considered as the maximum cost price, as, it is believed, the prices are sometimes less.

The following prices are quoted by the "Orient Products Company," one of the Istamboul drug factories :—

	Per kilo.
	£.
Morphine, raw	28
„ pure	31
Chlorhydrate of Morphine, powder	26
„ „ „ cubes	26
„ „ „ Heroin	28

It is understood that these prices are for orders for consignments exceeding 50 kilos. The price is raised by 10% of the above figures for orders for less than 50 kilos, and a further sum of £. 1 for the different dues of exportation, taxes, etc.

No responsibility is taken beforehand for these rates which naturally vary according to the fluctuation of the prices of opium, but if the purchaser pays the full cost of consignment in advance, then the Company takes responsibility for the rates in question for any length of time desired by the purchaser.

Calculation of Cost and Adulteration.

In June, 1930, 8 samples of heroin were purchased by Police agents in Upper and Lower Egypt. Again, in December, 1930, other 8 samples were similarly purchased.

The following tables give the details of these two purchases :—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JUNE 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Weight.	Pr ce.	Percentage of total adultera- tion.
		Grammes	P.T.	Per cent.
1	Assiut... ..	0·025	12	80
2	Fayum	0·032	8	80
3	Beni Suef	0·147	8	90
4	Zagazig	0·129	12	90
5	Mansura	0·219	12	70
6	Damanhur... ..	0·105	10	65
7	Tanta	0·362	12	70
8	Minia	0·120	12	70

NOTE.— 1 P.T. (Piastre Tariff)= $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. $97\frac{1}{2}$ P.T.=£ 1.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Weight.	Price.	Percentage of total adulteration.
		Grammes	P.T.	Per cent.
1	Assiut... ..	0·05	10	70
2	Fayum	0·096	15	94·7
3	Beni Suef	0·17	12	91
4	Zagazig	0·05	7	64
5	Mansura	0·15	20	39
6	Damanhur... ..	0·20	10	100 *
7	Tanta... ..	0·41	10	90
8	Minia	0·35	20	71

* Free from heroin flour

Leaving out factory impurity, the presence of which is essential as mentioned above, we arrive at the following net percentages of adulteration added by the dealer :—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JUNE 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Dealer's adulteration.
		Per cent.
1	Assiut	73·33
2	Fayum	73·33
3	Beni Suef... ..	86·67
4	Zagazig	86·67
5	Mansura	60·00
6	Damanhur	53·33
7	Tanta	60·00
8	Minia	60·00

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Dealer's adulteration.
		Per cent.
1	Assiut	60·00
2	Fayum	93·64
3	Beni Suef... ..	88·00
4	Zagazig	52·00
5	Mansura	18·66
6	Damanhur	100·00
7	Tanta	86·67
8	Minia	61·33

The prices paid for these samples work out as follows :—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JUNE 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Per gramme.	Per kilogramme.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	480	4,800
2	Fayum	1,250	12,500
3	Beni Suef	530	5,300
4	Zagazig	920	9,200
5	Mansura	190	1,900
6	Damanhur	270	2,700
7	Tanta	110	1,100
8	Minia	330	3,300

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Per gramme.	Per kilogramme.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	200	2,000
2	Fayum	156.3	1,563
3	Beni Suef	70.6	706
4	Zagazig	140	1,400
5	Mansura	133.3	1,333
6	Damanhur	50	500
7	Tanta	24.4	244
8	Minia	57.1	571

We will now try to find out the following :—

- (1) What are the relative amounts of adulterant due to: (a) MAKER, and (b) DEALER ?
- (2) What is the profit of dealers ?
- (3) What is the actual price inflation based on actual amount of pure heroin obtained by buyer ?

For purposes of calculation we will consider the case of one of the 8 samples purchased by the Bureau in June 1930 and chemically analysed (this is sample No. 1 in the following tables).

- (1) WHAT ARE THE RELATIVE AMOUNTS OF ADULTERANT DUE TO: (a) MAKER, and (b) DEALER ?

In the said sample the amount of pure drug found was 20 per cent.

The average amount of adulterant per kilo of factory product is 25 per cent.

The dealer, therefore, receives a kilo of factory product containing 750 grammes of pure heroin.

How much does the dealer add to this one kilo which he received from the factory and which contained 750 grammes ? Chemical analysis showed that the sample contained only 20 per cent pure drug, therefore, in this particular sample, the weight of final product obtained from one kilo factory product is five times as much as its original weight, *i.e.* five times 750 grammes = 3,750 grammes. It has already been stated that the average percentage of adulteration per kilo of

factory product is 25 per cent. It therefore follows that in this sample the percentage of impurity due to the presence of factory salts is :—

$$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67.$$

As we are dealing with a 20 per cent pure, *i.e.* 80 per cent impure article, the percentage of impurity due to adulteration added by the dealer is $80 - 6.67 = 73.33$ per cent.

The following tables show the relative amounts of adulterant due to Maker and Dealer in the 16 samples purchased by the Bureau, calculated on the principles mentioned above :—

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE AMOUNTS OF ADULTERANT DUE TO : (a) MAKER, AND (b) DEALER.

Samples purchased in June 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product.	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product.	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration.	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product.	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers.
		Grammes.		Grammes.		
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{30} = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00
6	Damanhur	750	$\frac{100}{35}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{35} = 2,143$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,143} = 11.67$	53.33
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{30} = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00
8	Minia... ..	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{30} = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

Samples purchased in December 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product.	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo factory product.	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration.	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product.	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers.
		Grammes.		Grammes.		
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100}{30} \times 750 = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{5.3}$	$\frac{100}{5.3} \times 750 = 14,151$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{14,151} = 1.06$	93.64
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{9}$	$\frac{100}{9} \times 750 = 8,333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
4	Zazgaig	750	$\frac{100}{36}$	$\frac{100}{36} \times 750 = 2,083$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,083} = 12.00$	52.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{61}$	$\frac{100}{61} \times 750 = 1,229$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,229} = 20.34$	18.66
6	Damanhur	750	$\frac{100}{0}$ 100	Free from Heroin.	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
8	Minia... ..	750	$\frac{100}{29}$	$\frac{100}{29} \times 750 = 2,586$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,586} = 9.67$	61.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

(2) WHAT IS THE PROFIT OF DEALERS ?

This should be based on the price paid by consumer per kilo and the cost price of dealer.

The following tables show the net profit per kilo and per cent :—

TABLE SHOWING PROFIT OF DEALERS BASED ON :

- (a) Their own statement of cost price, and
- (b) The price paid by consumer.

Samples purchased in June 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Price per kilo to consumer.	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture.	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	968	30	938	3,127
2	Fayum	2,500	30	2,470	8,233
3	Beni Suef	544	25	519	2,076
4	Zagazig	930	25	905	3,620
5	Mansura	545	36	509	1,414
6	Damanhur	953	38	915	2,408
7	Tanta	333	36	297	825
8	Minia	1,000	36	964	2,678

Samples purchased in December 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Price per kilo to consumer.	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture.	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,000	30	1,970	6,567
2	Fayum	1,563	33	1,530	4,636
3	Beni Suef	706	25	681	2,724
4	Zagazig	1,400	25	1,375	5,500
5	Mansura	1,333	36	1,297	3,603
6	Damanhur	500	38*	462	1,216*
7	Tanta	244	36	208	578
8	Minia	571	36	535	1,486

* Flour.

(3) WHAT IS THE ACTUAL PRICE INFLATION BASED ON ACTUAL AMOUNT OF PURE HEROIN OBTAINED BY BUYER ?

The average cost of a kilo of impure heroin as sold in the factory is L.E. 45 and it contains 25 per cent of impurity as mentioned before. The following tables giving price inflation per kilo and per cent, explain themselves.

Samples purchased in December 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost per kilo of pure mixture	Net profit per kilo	Net profit per cent
1	Assist	208	30	228	3.127
2	Kayum	2300	30	2340	3.233
3	Beni Suof	244	30	219	3.070
4	Nagazig	230	30	200	3.030
5	Mansura	240	30	210	1.414
6	Damashur	252	30	222	2.408
7	Tanta	232	30	202	3.235
8	Mina	1000	30	970	3.078

Samples purchased in December 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost per kilo of pure mixture	Net profit per kilo	Net profit per cent
1	Assist	2000	30	1970	3.067
2	Kayum	1588	30	1558	1.536
3	Beni Suof	708	30	678	3.721
4	Nagazig	1400	30	1370	3.000
5	Mansura	1388	30	1358	3.003
6	Damashur	500	30	470	1.916
7	Tanta	241	30	211	3.78
8	Mina	571	30	541	1.486

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by dividing figure in the previous column from the total percentage

PRICES INFLATION TABLES.

The following tables are based on the assumption that the kilo of impure heroin as sold in the factory costs L.E. 45 and contains 25 per cent of impurity.

Samples purchased in June 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Retail price per kilo in Egypt.	Amount of pure heroin in retail product.	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo pure drug.	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent.
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ...	968	20	3,750	$968 \times 5 = 4,840$	$4,840 - 60 = 4,780$	7,967
2	Fayum ...	2,500	20	3,750	$2,500 \times 5 = 12,500$	$12,500 - 60 = 12,440$	20,733
3	Beni Suef ...	544	10	7,500	$544 \times 10 = 5,440$	$5,440 - 60 = 5,380$	8,967
4	Zagazig ...	930	10	7,500	$930 \times 10 = 9,300$	$9,300 - 60 = 9,240$	15,400
5	Mansura ...	545	30	2,500	$545 \times 100 = 54,500$ $\frac{54,500}{30} = 1,817$	$1,817 - 60 = 1,757$	2,928
6	Damanhur ...	953	35	2,143	$953 \times 100 = 95,300$ $\frac{95,300}{35} = 2,723$	$2,723 - 60 = 2,663$	4,438
7	Tanta ...	333	30	2,500	$333 \times 100 = 33,300$ $\frac{33,300}{30} = 1,110$	$1,110 - 60 = 1,050$	1,750
8	Minia ...	1,000	30	2,500	$1,000 \times 100 = 100,000$ $\frac{100,000}{30} = 3,333$	$3,333 - 60 = 3,273$	5,455

Samples purchased in December 1930.

Sample.	Town.	Retail Price per kilo in Egypt.	Amount of pure heroin in retail product.	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug.	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent.
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,000	30	2,500	$\frac{2,000 \times 100}{30} = 6,667$	6,667—60= 6,607	11,012
2	Fayum	1,563	5.3	14,151	$\frac{1,563 \times 100}{5.3} = 29,491$	29,491—60=29,431	49,052
3	Beni Suef... ..	706	9	8,333	$\frac{706 \times 100}{9} = 7,844$	7,844—60= 7,784	12,973
4	Zagazig	1,400	36	2,083	$\frac{1,400 \times 100}{36} = 3,889$	3,889—60= 3,829	6,382
5	Mansura	1,333	61	1,229	$\frac{1,333 \times 100}{61} = 2,185$	2,185—60= 2,125	3,542
6	Damanhur	500	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	244	10	7,500	$\frac{244 \times 10}{1} = 2,440$	2,440—60= 2,380	3,967
8	Minia	571	29	2,586	$\frac{571 \times 100}{29} = 1,969$	1,969—60= 1,909	3,182

ALPHABETICAL LIST

For purposes of ready reckoning it may be considered that 1 kilogram is equal to 35 ounces or 2.2 lbs.

50 kilograms equal to one hundredweight and 1000 kilograms equal to one ton.

From the above calculations it will be seen that the profits in this business are still attractive.

Advertisements, illustrated	32
Ages and professions of dealers	25, 26
Ages of addicts	25
Ahmed Fayek	2
Auner, Arthur	2
Auner, Henry	2
Alkaloids of morphine and opium from Turkey	14
Alexandria Institution of a Branch Office of the C.N.I.B.	72
Alexandria Port, control of	21
Altmann, Nathan	2
Analysis of 400 addicts	21
Angelidis, Dr. Archel	26
Askren, Dr.	26
Auer, Ludwig	2
Austrian Penal Code — undercurrent	7
Authorities, Greek — co-operation of	XII
	3
Baggage of travellers — hashish concealed in	40
Bamford, F., Esq., report by, on the process of isolating heroin from solution	25
Barrels containing opium, hashish smuggled in	40
Baskets — containing hashish	32
— fruit — smuggling of opium in	15
Barzoug, Hermann	2
Branch of the C.N.I.B. at Alexandria	72
Bureau, internal organization of	71
	6
Casella, George	13, 14
Casella, George	14
Causes of reduction of addiction by economic crisis and severity of sentence	X
Causes of reduction of addiction by propaganda and the increase in cost of drugs	X

ALPHABETICAL LIST.

A

	PAGE.
Abdel Malek, Dr., note by, on drug addiction	60
Addiction, duration of	66
— in provinces... ..	59
— causes of reduction	X
Adulteration and cost	91
Advertisements, illuminated	81
Ages and professions of dealers	48, 49
Ages of addicts	48
Ahmed Fayek	17
Aigner, Arthur	6
Aigner, Henry... ..	6
Alcaloids of morphine and opium from Turkey	14
Alexandria—Institution of a Branch Office of the C.N.I.B.	72
Alexandria Port, control of	XI
Altmann, Nathan	6
Analysis of 400 addicts	61
Angilidis, Dr. Achel	26
Askren, Dr.	59
Auer, Ludwig	4
Austrian Penal Code —undeterrent	7
Authorities, Greek — co-operation of	XII

B

Baggage of travellers —hashish concealed in... ..	40
Bamford, F., Esq., report by, on the process of isolating heroin from solution	89
Barrels containing olives, hashish smuggled in	40
Baskets —containing hashish	39
— fruit —smuggling of opium in	15
Blauaug, Hermann... ..	4
Branch of the C.N.I.B. at Alexandria	72
Bureau, internal organisation of... ..	71

C

Cacalis, George	13, 14
Catsanis, George	14
Causes of reduction of addiction by economic crisis and severity of sentence	X
Causes of reduction of addiction by propaganda and the increase in cost of drugs	X

	PAGE.
Chaskes-Glickmann, Friedmann organisation	1
Chronopoulos, Gregoris	14
Cinema films	81
Code, Penal, Austrian—undeterrent	7
Conference on limitation of manufacture	XIII
"Conserves", tins of, seizure of opium in	14
Control of Alexandria Port	XI
Conviction, previous, for possession of drugs	64
Cooperation of the Egyptian Police with the Vienna Police	7
Cooperation of the Greek Authorities	XII
Cooperation of the Vienna Police	4
Cost and Adulteration	89—101
Cost of drugs, increase of, causing reduction of addiction	X
Courts, Consular, judgments passed by	53
Covering note of the Director, C.N.I.B. to H.E. the Prime Minister	IX—XIII
Crews, smuggling by	17
Crisis, economic, causing reduction of addition	X
Cultivation of opium in Egypt	70
Customs Clearing Agents	39

D

Dealers in narcotics	46
Death through addiction	56
Denunciations and reports received from the public	72
Dikitas, Dimitri	9—14
Divorce through addiction and drug trafficking	57
Djevdet Bey's Factory (Turkey)	20
Doucha, A.S., firm of	13
Drug Factories, Turkish	20
Drugs, cost and adulteration of	89—101
Drugs, quantities of, from Istambul factories sent into contraband trade	89—101
Drugs, seized in other countries, whose origin is said to be, or has been proved to be, Istambul	19
Drugs, seized on board of steamers	30—39
Drugs, smuggled by Dr. Angilidis in the Port of Alexandria	26
Dudgeon, Dr. H.W., note by, on drug addiction and insanity	57
Duration of addiction	66

E

Economic crisis as a cause of reduction of addiction	X
Egyptian Police, cooperation of—with the Vienna Police	7
El Ne'na'i, Hussein	6
Establishment for the treatment of addicts	80
Expulsion of traffickers (foreign)	52

F

	PAGE.
Facco, Robert	7
Factories of Istambul—sending drugs into contraband trade...	20
Factory of Djevdet Bey (Turkey)	20
Films, cinema	81
Fines imposed under Narcotics Law	55
Foley, Victor, case of	8
Foreign sources of supply	1—23
Friedmann, Chaskes, Glickmann organisation	1
Freidmann, Sonia	4
Fruit baskets, smuggling of opium in	15

G

Glickmann, Chaskes, Friedmann organisation	1
Goldberger, Jacob	7
Greek Authorities—cooperation of	XII

H

Halpern, Michel	4
Hashish concealed in travellers' baggage	40
— from Syria	23
— from Turkey	15
— seized in straw baskets	39
— smuggled in barrels containing olives	40
Heroin, common salts added to	89
— from Turkey	17
— samples of, purchased by police agents	91
— smuggled in wax blocks	22
Hospital for treatment of addicts	80
Hussein el Ne'na'i	6

I

Increase in cost of drugs causing reduction of addiction	X
Insanity and drug taking	57
Institution of a branch of the C.N.I.B. at Alexandria	72
Istambul, factories sending drugs into contraband trade	20

J

Judgments passed by Consular Courts	53
— passed by Native Tribunals	54

K

	PAGE,
Kind of narcotics seized in Egypt	45
"King of the Dope Trade" (Joseph Raskin)	4
Klidouhakis, Andreas	17

L

Lamm, Simon	4
Lantern slides	81
La Rosa, Rosina	8
Law, Austrian, undeterrent re drugs	7
Law on Narcotics, procedure under the	50
Laws of various countries	74-79
Law, Turkish, on Narcotics	20
Limitation of manufacture, Conference on	XII
Lopiccolo, Marie	14

M

Mantelli, Alphonso	9
Manufacture of drugs—Conference on limitation of	XII
Mattero Lopiccolo, Marie	14
Mavros, John	8-14
Mavros, Yanni	8-14
Metzendorf, Regina	— 7
Meyers, Joseph	— 22
Miller, Dr.—note by, on drug habit	— 58
Mill-stones	— 15
Mitzas, Dimitri	8-14
Mohamed Kamel Hodja Zade	— 17
Morakis, Dimitri	8-14
Morphine and opium from Turkey, Alcaloids of	— 14
Muhiddin Dr. Nazim	17
Munk, Gabriel	4

N

Narcotics, dealers in	47
— seized in Egypt—kind of	46
— seized on board steamers	30-39
Nationalities of traffickers	47
Native Tribunals, judgments passed by	54
Navigation Companies	27
Nikiforakis, Manoli	8
Note of the Director, C.N.I.B. to H.E. the Prime Minister	IX-XIII
Notices on ships, offering rewards for information leading to seizure of drugs	28

O

	PAGE.
Office, internal organisation	71
Olives, barrels of—hashish smuggled in	40
Opium and morphine from Turkey—alcaloids of	14
Opium in Egypt, cultivation of	70
Orient Products Company	20

P

Pachiyanni, Yanni	9—14
Passengers, ships', smuggling by	40
Penal Code Austrian, underterrent	7
Penalties, summary of, under Laws of various countries	74—79
Percentage of wages spent by addicts	68
Photographs of traffickers To follow page	83
Play, theatrical	82
Police, Egyptian, cooperation of— with Vienna Police	7
— of Vienna, cooperation of—	4
Policy of future reports	IX
Port of Alexandria, control of	XI
Prevalence of addiction in provinces	59
Previous conviction for possession of drugs	64
Prison, traffickers and addicts in	51
Professions and ages of dealers	48—49
Professions of addicts	62
Propaganda, as cause of reduction of addiction	X
Protopapas	12
Provinces, addiction in	59

R

Raskin, Joseph "King of the Dope Trade"	4
Red Crescent Society	81
Reduction of addiction	X, 51
Reports and denunciations received from the public	72
Reports for the future, policy of	IX
Rewards for information leading to seizure of drugs	28
Righopoulos Dr. Panayoti	8—14

S

Salts, common, added to Heroin	89
Samples of Heroin purchased by police agents	89

	PAGE,
Sarris, Stamatis	9
Schor, Traian	4
Seizures and traffickers... ..	44
Seizures made in other countries, of narcotics whose origin is said to be, or has been proved to be, Istamboul	19
Sentence in the case of Chaskes, Glickmann, Friedmann	3
Sentence in the Foley case	13
Sentence in the Ne'na'i case	7
Sentence, severity of, as cause of reduction of addiction	X
Severity of sentence as cause of reduction of addiction	X
Society, Red Crescent	81
Sources of supply, foreign	1
Speech by Director, C.N.I.B. at Geneva	85—88
Stamatopoulos, George	14
Steamers, narcotics seized on board of	30—39
Steamship lines plying between Alexandria Piraeus, Istamboul	28
Steamships, plying between Marseilles, Piraeus, Egypt; and Italy, Trieste, Egypt	28
Steamships, smuggling in	30—39
Supply from foreign sources	1
Syria, hashish from	23

T

Takla Dr. William—note by, on drug addiction	60
Theatrical play	82
Trades of addicts	62
Traffickers in narcotics	47
Transshipment and Transit	40
Transit and Transshipment	40
Treatment of addicts, State Establishment for	80
Trial of Chaskes, Glickmann, Friedmann... ..	3
Trial of Foley	13
Tribunals, Native, judgments passed by	54
Turkey as a source of supply	14—22
Turkish Drug Factories	20

V

Valavanis, Michel	10
Vassallo, Luca	11
Vienna Police—cooperation of	4

W

	PAGE.
Wages spent for drugs, percentage of	68
Wax blocks, heroin smuggled in	22

X

Y

Z

Zakarian, Thomas	3
Zelinger gang	3
Zorn Dr. Raimund	4

9385-1930-3000 ex.

